# Daily Report
## Soviet Union

*FBIS-SOV-87-216* 9 November 1987

CONTENTS


**ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT**

Nuclear Test Ban Talks To Begin in Geneva ..... 1
Delegation Arrives ..... 1
Test Ban Talks Open ..... 1
NATO Plan To 'Compensate' for Reductions Cited ..... 1
Thermonuclear Blast Anniversary Noted *[Markushkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Oct]* ..... 1
CSSR's Chnoupek Speaks at CSCE Meeting ..... 2

**WORLDWIDE ISSUES**

'Top Priority' Assesses Gorbachev Report *[V. Pozner, R. Bogdanov, S. Plekhanov]* ..... 3
NATO Plans for Post-Agreement N-Arms Cited *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov]* ..... 6
UNGA Resolution Promotes Non-Use of Force ..... 6
Afghan Minister's Letter Circulated at UN ..... 6
AUCCTU's Shalayev Addresses WFTU Meeting *[N. Shevtsov, N. Yugov in TRUD 31 Oct]* ..... 7

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**United States & Canada**

Reagan GOSR Greetings to Gromyko Noted *[PRAVDA 9 Nov]* ..... 9
Reagan's Weekly Radio Address Reported ..... 9
Weinberger Resigns; Replaced by Ex-'CIA Man' ..... 9
Post-Weinberger Era May Be 'More Productive' *[Lyutyy in PRAVDA 9 Nov]* ..... 10
Weinberger's 'Meet the Press' Interview Cited ..... 10
Western 'Wait, See' Approach to Ties Hit *[Burlatskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 4 Nov]* ..... 11

**China**

GOSR Anniversary Marked in PRC ..... 12
'Grand Meeting' Held ..... 12
Soviet News Conference Held ..... 12
Bilateral Relations Discussed *[PRAVDA 6 Nov]* ..... 12
Reception Held in Beijing ..... 13
'Festive Meetings' Held ..... 13
Soviet-Chinese Amity Group Anniversary Noted ..... 13
Chinese View Trade Trend as 'Encouraging' *[IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]* ..... 13

**Northeast Asia**

Japan on 'Possible Changes' in Relations ..... 13
Commentary on Economic Relations With Japan ..... 14
Election of New Japanese Cabinet Reported ..... 14
ASAHI Cited on U.S. 'Disinformation' in Japan ..... 15
U.S. Naval Ship's Return to Japan Noted ..... 15

**West Europe**

Austrian Communists Arrive in Moscow ..... 15
Soviet, Pact Group in UK To View Exercises ..... 15
Irish Olympic Committee Chairman Interviewed *[SOVETSKIY SPORT 6 Nov]* ..... 16
Northern Ireland Bombing Reported ..... 16
FRG's 'Positive' Reaction to Summit Noted *[PRAVDA 2 Nov]* ..... 16

Velikov Attends Ceremony in West Berlin ..... 17
Latvian Praised in West 'Gestapo Agent' ..... 17
Soviet-French Public Opinion Poll Held *[IZVESTIYA 7 Nov]* ..... 17
'Serious Differences' In Spain-U.S. Talks ..... 19
Accord Renewal Not 'Automatic' ..... 19
TASS, Nordic Agencies Sign Agreements *[IZVESTITA 6 Nov* ..... 19
Finnish Prime Minister Receives Gusev ..... 20
Soviet Movie Recalls Bornholm Liberation *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Nov]* ..... 20
Papandreou on Possible Closure of U.S. Bases ..... 21
Soviet Envoy Holds News Conference in Turkey *[Ankara ANATOLIA 6 Nov]* ..... 21

**Latin America**

Ortega Takes Steps for Cease-Fire ..... 21
Chilean Communists Hold Plenary Session ..... 22
Issue 9-Point Document ..... 22
Yazov, Lizichev Receive Cuba's Gonzalez *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Nov]* ..... 23
BRIEFS ..... 23
Colombian Scientific Agreement Signed ..... 23
Venezuelan Friendship Group ..... 23
Exchange Program With Columbia ..... 23

## GOSR 70TH ANNIVERSARY

Reportage on Gorbachev Activities ..... 24
Talks With Castro ..... 24
Speaks at Reception ..... 24
Meets With Kaysone Phomvihan ..... 26
Sees Heng Samrin, Hun Sen ..... 26
Meets Mongolia's Batmonh ..... 26
Receives Foreign Ambassadors *[PRAVDA 8 Nov]* ..... 27
Receives Message From Dubcek [ *[Budapest]* ..... 28
Mengistu Greets Gorbachev, Meets Others *[Addis Ababa]* ..... 28
Gorbachev 2 November Report Published ..... 29
Spokesman on 'Arafat-Gorbachev Talks ..... 29
Historians Laud 'Scope' of Gorbachev Report *[PRAVDA 5 Nov]* ..... 30
Participants Hail Gorbachev on Stalin ..... 30
Veterans' Letter Praises Gorbachev ..... 31
Anniversary Marked by Parade in Red Square ..... 31
Military Chiefs Meet *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Nov]* ..... 31
Yazov To Review *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov]* ..... 32
Moscow TV Relays Parade ..... 32
Officials on Reviewing Stand ..... 34
Air Defense Forces Noted ..... 34
Yazov Address *[PRAVDA 8 Nov]* ..... 35
Soviet Troops in Afghanistan Mark GOSR ..... 35
Wreath Laid *[Kabul]* ..... 36
Visitor Activities, Comments, Meetings ..... 36
Castro Interviewed ..... 36
Castro Greets Leaders *[IZVESTIYA 7 Nov]* ..... 36
UN Head Sends Message ..... 37
Canadian CP Leader ..... 38
GDR Officials at Meetings *[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Nov]* ..... 38
Honecker Visits Art Display *[ADN]* ..... 38
Honecker Meets Chilean *[ADN]* ..... 38
Honecker Meets With Al-Bid *[ADN]* ..... 39
Axen Meets With Dobrynin ..... 39
Mittag Visits Exhibition *[ADN]* ..... 39
SFRY's Krunic Comments ..... 40
Szuros Talks With Medvedev *[MTI]* ..... 40
Kadar at Hungarian Embassy *[MTI]* ..... 40

Kadar, Lenin Prize Official *[MTI]* ..... 40
Czyrek at Embassy Meeting *[Warsaw]* ..... 41
Czyrek on Parties' Meeting *[Warsaw Television]* ..... 41
Swedish CP Leader Speaks ..... 41
Van Velzen Comments ..... 41
W. Berlin SED Chairman Cited ..... 42
Spanish CP Leader Greetings *[PRAVDA 28 Oct]* ..... 42
Gallego on Paris-Bonn 'Axis' ..... 43
Dobrynin Receives PCE Group ..... 43
Cypriot Party Leader Cited ..... 43
Ziartides Comments Noted ..... 44
Mengistu on Human Rights *[Addis Ababa]* ..... 44
Ryzhkov Receives Mengistu ..... 45
Report on Mali Delegation *[Bamako]* ..... 45
Yata Addresses Moscow Rayon *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Nov]* ..... 45
Algeria's Messaadia *[Algiers APS]* ..... 46
Libya's Jabir Meets Al-Bid *[JANA]* ..... 46
Cooperation Talks With Libya *[JANA]* ..... 46
Jabir, Mengistu Hold Talks *[JANA]* ..... 47
Jabir Sees Syrians, Others *[JANA]* ..... 47
Jabir Meets Arab Delegates *[JANA]* ..... 47
Jabir Attends Reception *[JANA]* ..... 47
Jabir Meets Jaruzelski *[JANA]* ..... 47
Dobrynin Sees PRC Delegates ..... 47
Ryzhkov, SRV's Pham Hung ..... 48
PRK's Heng Samrin Address ..... 48
Indochinese Leaders' Speeches ..... 48
Batmonh Speaks at 5 Nov Rally *[Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME]* ..... 49
DPRK's Pak Song-chol Speaks *[Pyongyang KCNA]* ..... 51
Gromyko, DPRK Delegation Meet ..... 52
DPRK on Stronger Contacts ..... 53

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

'Peace Rally' Commemorates Fallen Soldiers ..... 54
Yevgeniy Afanasyev on 'De-Stalinization' *[Budapest]* ..... 54
Director of 'Unorthodox' Play Awarded Prize ..... 55
CPSU, Government Award Song Writer ..... 55
Cadres' Study Courses Completed *[PRAVDA 31 Oct]* ..... 55
Key to Economic Improvement *[PRAVDA 27 Oct]* ..... 56
Editorial on Restructuring Party Work *[PRAVDA 30 Oct]* ..... 58
Belorussian Supreme Soviet Session Held *[IZVESTIYA 1 Nov]* ..... 59
Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Session Held *[Tashkent]* ..... 60
Ukraine's Procurators Confer in Donetsk *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 28 Oct]* ..... 60
Armenian Writers Rapped for Sensitivity *[IZVESTIYA 29 Oct]* ..... 61
Economist Zaslavskaya Reviews Restructuring *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 4 Nov]* ..... 62
Professor Cites Tasks of Restructuring *[MOSCOW NEWS 25 Oct]* ..... 63

### Agricultural

Conference on Agro-Industrial Complex Held *[PRAVDA 29 Oct]* ..... 65

### Scientific

East Ural Nuclear Power Plant Being Built ..... 72
Sale of Space Photographs Assessed *[IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]* ..... 72
'Mir' Cosmonauts' Activities Reported ..... 73

## Nuclear Test Ban Talks To Begin in Geneva

*LD080624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] The first round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and eventually completely halting nuclear tests opens tomorrow in Geneva. The Soviet delegation that arrived in Geneva made a statement in which it expressed the hope that the problem would be resolved. As the first step, the sides are to agree on efficient measures of monitoring [kontrol]. The Soviet delegation has been instructed to conduct the work in such a way as to complete the development [razrabotka] of improved monitoring measures by the first half of 1988.

## Delegation Arrives

*LD071253 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Geneva November 7 TASS—A delegation from the USSR arrived in Geneva today for the first round of Soviet-U.S. talks for halting nuclear testing, which opens here November 9.

In a statement made at the airport the delegation said that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to these negotiations the beginning of which was agreed upon between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during their meeting in September 1987, and believes that they will make a substantial contribution to solving a major disarmament problem—cessation of nuclear testing.

In the course of the negotiations the two sides as a first step will have to agree on effective verification measures which will make it possible to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976 and to proceed, without any artificial break or delay, to the fulfilment of other tasks set in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement in this regard and, in particular, those related to further limitations on the yield and number of nuclear explosions.

The USSR delegation has been instructed to work in a manner as would permit to complete the elaboration of improved measures of verification of the above-mentioned treaties as soon as possible, desirably in the first half of 1988, which follows from the understanding reached between the two sides during the visit by Shultz to Moscow last October.

Answering newsmen's questions, delegation leader Igor Palenykh, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Department for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Outer Space, said the talks that are getting under way are a qualitative step forward as compared with preceeding bilateral expert-level negotiations, although the USSR would prefer a cardinal solution — an immediate end to all nuclear testing.

## Test Ban Talks Open

*LD090839 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] Geneva November 9 TASS—The first round of Soviet-American full-scale talks on the limitation and ultimate cessation of nuclear tests opens here today. An agreement to this effect was reached during a meeting in Washington last September between Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

## NATO Plan To 'Compensate' for Reductions Cited

*LD081259 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] London November 8 TASS—NATO's high level group of nuclear experts has come up with a plan of rearming Western European NATO countries with new air- and sea-based shorter-range nuclear weapons to "compensate" for intermediate- and shorter range missiles to be eliminated by a Soviet-U.S. treaty, the newspaper *Observer* reported.

It said the high level group presented a secret "list of options" to NATO governments and that a decision is likely to be taken within the next few months.

These plans are drawn up secretly from the West European public to avoid new outbursts of protests against the attempts to bring to a nought the programme for ridding Europe of this type of nuclear weapons.

Moreover, observer said that NATO "could end up with more nuclear weapons than it would have possessed if no INF agreement had been signed".

## Thermonuclear Blast Anniversary Noted

*PM061209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 First Edition p 5*

["Commentator's Diary" by Lieutenant Colonel V. Markushkin: "Preventing the Irreparable"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted noting that it is 35 years since the United States tested its first thermonuclear device] Today, it is true, President Reagan is stating that a nuclear war cannot be won and that it must not be waged at all. These words provide some reassurance. But they do not change the situation that has come about whereby the number of nuclear munitions is increasing daily, whereby sophisticated munitions, whose destructive power is constantly growing, arrive at nuclear stockpiles to replace obsolete bombs and shells.

The U.S. leadership is now agreeing in principle to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles, but at the same time it is giving the "go-ahead" for the deployment of more sophisticated nuclear weapons and intends to put fundamentally new weapons systems into space, calling them a "defense shield."

It is difficult not to agree with the authors of the book *Winning Victory in a Nuclear War: the Pentagon's Secret Plans*, [Oderzhat pobedu v yadernoy voyne: sekretnyye plany Pentagona"], published in the United States, who think that "however sincere the Reagan administration's assurances that SDI is of a purely defensive character may seem, the USSR faces a mighty adversary who is systematically creating armaments threatening to destroy the Soviet Union with impunity."

This comment seems especially just now that the risk of the outbreak of thermonuclear war has increased enormously. The militarization of space makes it immeasurably greater.

The 35 years which have elapsed since the first thermonuclear explosion are a small period of history. However, in this case we are talking about years which have led the world to a qualitatively different situation. The problem of survival, which existed previously, has emerged starkly in our day as the problem of how to preserve civilization on earth.

## CSSR's Chnoupek Speaks at CSCE Meeting

*LD070536 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS—Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, today addressed the Vienna follow-up meeting of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He informed those present about the decisions made at the Prague meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Chnoupek emphasized their significance to a further development of the CSCE process and called for stepping up efforts to ensure a successful and productive completion of the Vienna meeting.

A statement by Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, drew attention to the main provisions of the report "The October and Perestroyka: The Revolution Continues" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his speech at the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements attending the activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The texts of Gorbachev's speeches were released among the participants in the Vienna meeting and the journalists accredited here.

## 'Top Priority' Assesses Gorbachev Report

*LD082039 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 Nov 87*

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow]

[Text] [Pozner] Let me say it's a pleasure to be back after a long trip to the United States, where I had very interesting...

[Bogdanov interrupting] Vladimir, the pleasure is ours!

[Pozner] Okay, it's a mutual pleasure. I had the pleasure and the interest to address college and university students around the United States, I believe it was 15 universities, and to judge the reaction and the feelings that your average American college student has vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Now, to me it was extremely educational. And then when I got back I went on my annual vacation.

[Bogdanov] What about the other side? Was it educational for them? Why are you so modest?

[Pozner] Well, I think that probably yes, it was educational for them. I'm sure that they found some interesting things in what I had to say. At least, I must say the reception I was given virutally everywhere at the end of my lectures, followed by a Q and A—question and answer period—was extremely warm and to be extremely satisfactory.

[Bogdanov] And you mean to say it was a genuine interest in the Soviet Union?

[Pozner] I would say there was an enormous interest in the Soviet Union. I would also say that, judging from the questions—and I had all the questions taped so I have several hundred questions that reflect the interest of American students vis-a-vis the Soviet Union—the number one question, the one that was asked the most often, was: What is glasnost, what is happening in the Soviet Union? And that's a change as compared to, say, a year ago, when the number one question was quite different. So I have found an enormous interest—all right, it was, it still is what I would call a passive interest—in the sense that most American students are not going to go out actively looking for the answers, but if there is someone who's there, who's prepared to talk on the subject then yes, there is an enormous interest, no doubt about that.

But speaking about this interest on the part of American college and university students, I think that that kind of dovetails with the subject that we are going to look at today, the subject being the report or the speech that was made by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the 70th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Russia, in particular his analysis of the past, the history of this society, the party's history and bringing up to the present day.

This is a major statement, there's no doubt about that, and would you, any one of you, care to start out with your evaluation? What would you underline as being of, perhaps, the greatest importance, to you as a human being and as party members?

[Bogdanov] It's a very difficult question, Vladimir, and I'm really in a difficulty to give you a definite answer because I have so many emotions, frankly, I am so much excited by that speech, or report...

[Pozner, interrupting] All right, why are you excited?

[Bogdanov] I will explain to you why. My generation, we have passed through very difficult times and very difficult years...

[Pozner interrupting] Let me interrupt you for a second. Most of our audience, I believe, don't know what generation we belong to. I mean, they may have seen me on television, I'm not sure they've seen all of you, so since we're not ladies and we're not ashamed of our years...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Yes, I'm not ashamed...

[Pozner] What generation do you belong to?

[Bogdanov, chuckling] I believe I belong to middle age generation and my age is 57.

[Pozner] You're 57, okay, all right.

[Bogdanov] So I have some experience, lifetime experience. I have seen a lot of things in my life, so I have, if you like, I have a right and I have reasons to be excited by this report, by this speech. And that apeech has clearly two parts. One is domestic and the other one is foreign. To be frank with you, Vladimir, I am more excited by domestic side because it does concern our day-to-day life and domestic side clearly has another two parts. One is historical part and the other one is today's part. And again to be frank with you, I was more excited with historical part of that speech and that's very understandable, because what's going on today, that is my life, I know all that or I presume I know all that.

But as to the history—we have accumulated so many questions and problems in our system, beginning from the cult of personality, and some historical figures which were, they were neglected, forgotten. Some very important events in the history of our state, like collectivization, like industrialization, and we had a number of views on that, a number of shades of opinions on that and after glasnost, after democratization became a reality of our life you can, Vladimir, imagine how many

more were added to that (?opinion and views) and so on and so on. But as in any society you have, if you like, some official views on that based on very thorough evaluation of documents, historical events, and I believe as a historian by training that maybe you can talk about the historical events, I mean with authority, only after some time. You cannot talk about the event immediately when it happens, it's too much colored...

[Pozner, interrupting] You have to back off, back off.

[Bogdanov] Precisely, that's what I mean.

[Pozner] Now, Dr Bogdanov still, could you be a little bit more precise? Because you have to understand that while our past is your life for most of our listeners our past is something extremely distant and, really, that they might find difficult to relate to. So, if you're talking to people who don't know all that much about it, precisely what excites you? Why are you so upbeat about what Mikhail Gorbachev said? What is it that stimulates you to this extent?

[Bogdanov] Let me put it... [changes thought] our time is very short. Unfortunately we cannot tell to our American listeners all the details, but for me, for instance, such events like collectivization, like industrialization, you have different views on, but now you have a very balanced, very balanced historical view on that, which for instance says about the collectivization: It was necessary but it was done in a wrong way.

[Pozner] All right. In other words, what you are saying is what you are excited about is the way our past history is treated in this particular report in a balanced fashion, criticizing things that prior to this speech were really never criticized in public?

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Pozner] Now your turn, Dr Plekhanov. You're of a different generation, clearly...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] No, I'm 42, [corrects himself] 41.

[Bogdanov] Not very young, by the way, not very young!

[Pozner] I'm between the two of you, I'm 53, okay. But still, you are of a different generation as compared, let us say, to Dr Bogdanov. Do you feel the same excitement? What is it that strikes you about the speech? Of course, excitement is also something of temperament and Dr Bogdanov is a very temperamental man, as we see, you are usually much more the cool cucumber, as they say in the United States. Are you excited by this?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I certainly am.

[Pozner] Why, what is it?

[Plekhanov] I was expecting the report very much. The speech is important because it sort of sums up the state of our knowledge and our analysis of the past periods of our history and guidelines for the future. This a very important political speech, policy speech, which sets the parameters of our discussion, further discussion in the atmosphere of glasnost, about our problems and our ways of dealing with those problems. And in that sense I was very much encouraged and excited by the speech because it gives a very balanced, very honest, very deep analysis.

[Pozner] Give me an example of very balanced, very honest, very deep analysis, of anything.

[Plekhanov] Well, the key thing now is the problem of obstacles to change, the obstacles to perestroyka, restructuring, what it is, what is it that makes our economy inefficient, what is it that makes people passive, not involved in public affairs as they should be, what is at the root of most of our current problems. And I think that in this speech we see this historical analysis which shows that at a period of our history when strong centralization of economic decisions, political decisions were a necessity foisted upon us by a very hostile, very dangerous international situation—the prospect of a second world war which was hovering over us in the twenties and thirties—all those things...

[Bogdanov interrupting] But I would not miss, I'm sorry, Sergey, our domestic reasons for this too, not only external.

[Plekhanov] Well, yes, certainly. The country was very backward and most of the population were peasants, the level of technology was very low and the necessity for a very rapid and strong push forward towards industrialization, creating an industrial society and a strong defence, that great leap forward, if you will, required a lot of centralization of authority in the country. That might have been the only way it could be done, but we are still paying the price for it because what has been created is what Comrade Gorbachev called the administrative command system of governing the country, managing the economy. We created a huge bureaucracy and a bureaucratic culture, a bureaucratic mechanism which, you know, whose heavy hand lies on the affairs of the society.

So the key question of perestroyka now is: How do we deal with this apparatus, with this octopus? How do we dismantle it, how do we change it, how do we turn the bureaucracy into an obedient servant of society, of the people, of the party?

[Bogdanov] Then they will not be called bureaucracy.

[Pozner] What about resistance? I believe that Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the fact that there is resistance to perestroyka although nobody admits it—that is, the people who are resisting are among those who are in the

forefront of the ranks saying: "We are for perestroyka. But while they say that they're for perestroyka they are, in effect, doing everything they can to apply a brake to it, to compromise it. What about that?

[Bogdanov] I have my own difficulties. What you have said just now, it does apply to me fully.

[Pozner] Like what? In what sense?

[Bogdanov] Like in the sense that I have—my generation, I don't know about Sergey's but I suspect that's the same with his generation—the main problem, how to learn to operate within the democratic procedure. That's my main big difficulty, to be frank with you.

[Pozner] Why?

[Bogdanov] Because in my administrative position I have to deal with people in some different way now, in a very democratic way.

[Pozner] Are you saying that you are simply not accustomed to fulfilling your function in a democratic framework? And that that'S the problem?

[Bogdanov] Yes, that's my problem and I understand by heart, I understand that I have to change my behavior if I'm really, if I would like to become an active participant in the perestroyka, my difficulty is within me.

[Pozner] All right. You have a problem of your own and yet I understand that you support perestroyka. Now, there are people who do not. You admit that?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I admit, but let me; just a short comment. I support it and many other people support it to the extent that when it concerns them personally then [chuckles] there is some problem, but in general they support it.

[Pozner] What's your comment, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that reference to the forces of conservatism that was made by Comrade Gorbachev is very timely because we see those forces at work. There is a lot of reporting in the news media about various local situations, situations in various ministries and so on, where people are dragging their feet on perestroyka, are afraid that they may lose some privileges, may lose some power as a result of this democratization, and democratization in any society has always encountered difficulties because there are people who resist that. And Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that there are people who are just waiting for the perestroyka to fail and who want it to fail.

[Pozner] All right, let's look back a little bit. Mikhail Gorbachev touched on history, he mentioned names, he mentioned Trotskiy, he mentioned Stalin, he mentioned Kamenev and Bukharin...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] And Zinoviyev.

[Pozner] Do you feel--and Brezhnev—do you feel that, very briefly now, do you feel that the assessments that were made, do you share those assessments? Do you think that they were balanced?

[Bogdanov] I believe they were balanced and I fully share them.

[Pozner, to Plekhanov] How about you?

[Plekhanov] The important thing is that he has not drawn a final line. It is not something like, well, what I've said, this is all that can be said about those periods.

[Pozner] Very important point.

[Plekhanov] After all, he has just given a framework, certain guidelines, but that doesn't mean that work on the study of our history is over. In fact he announced that a commission will be established for the study of the party history and another commission will be established, and that's very important, a commission which will study the crimes made during the Stalin period, committed during the Stalin period. Because there were a lot of people who were illegally and unjustly repressed and sent to prison camps, killed and so on. And the work...

[Pozner, interrupting] And some have not yet been rehabilitated.

[Plekhanov] Some of them have not yet been rehabilitated. The work was stopped in the middle sixties and that was a very negative development.

[Pozner] Now here's another question. In the West the reaction to the general secretary's speech has been mixed. Some have been very positive but some have been negative, in the sense of disappointment, saying that they expected the speech to be much more radical, to be much more negative vis-a-vis some of our past, including collectivization. How do you feel about that?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, I have a lot of friends among foreign journalists in Moscow, I have a lot of friends among mass media people. I wonder: When they will learn their lesson?

[Pozner] Which means what?

[Bogdanov] What do I mean by that?

[Pozner] Yes.

[Bogdanov] They create themselves a picture they would like to see. They claim everywhere that would be this speech, those points will be there. Where from they get it I don't know, but they write it as fait accompli. Then

when it doesn't happen, when they hear something different, they get disappointed because of their own, not because of their objective disappointment.

[Pozner] Perhaps these people wanted him to repudiate our entire history, our socialist history, and clearly that was not going to happen.

[Bogdanov] Well, that would never happen, that would never happen. And their expectations cannot be met by us.

[Pozner] Well, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, our history is only 7 decades old but an awful lot has been compressed. There has been tragedy but there has been tremendous achievement. There have been great victories, there have also been bitter disappointments. But we did come from behind, we pulled ourselves up by our bootstraps, we overcame backwardness and the destruction of World War I and of the civil war, and we did defeat fascism and we did preserve the liberty of our country and our independence. And it's a difficult history, but it's our history and it's a history we cherish and that I think is very clear in his report.

### NATO Plans for Post-Agreement N-Arms Cited

*PM061745 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Single Edition p 3*

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov—The United States intends to continue situating medium-range missiles in the West European countries even after the signing of the Soviet-U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missile agreement until such time as the agreement is ratified by the Senate, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has stated. He was speaking Monday in Monterey, California on the eve of the opening of a 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at defense minister level.

The agenda of the session, which is being held in conditions of strict secrecy, includes—as *The Washington Post* noted—"plans for deploying new nuclear arms in Europe after the signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles." "It is reported," the newspaper writes, "that the secret documents drawn up by a group of ranking representatives of NATO's defense ministers include a plan for situating new fighters, tactical missiles, air-launched cruise missiles, and other nuclear-tipped arms."

According to *The Washington Post*, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Europe currently has under his jurisdiction 400 Poseidon-type ballistic nuclear missiles aboard nuclear submarines, 1,071 nuclear-capable aircraft, and over 1,000 nuclear artillery shells that are not covered by the Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

### UNGA Resolution Promotes Non-Use of Force

*LD070612 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] New York November 7 TASS—The delegations of Bulgaria, Brazil, Egypt, Italy and Cyprus have sponsored in the 6th (legal) committee of the U.N. General Assembly's 42nd session a draft resolution affirming a declaration on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force or threats of applying force in international relations.

The document, the idea of adopting which was suggested in their time by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has been drafted by an ad hoc committee set up by a decision of the U.N. General Assembly.

The declaration says that every state is bound in its international relations to refrain from using or threatening to use force against the territorial immunity or political independence of any country.

### Afghan Minister's Letter Circulated at UN

*LD070525 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] New York November 6 TASS—Ahead of the beginning of a discussion by the U.N. General Assembly of the item of the agenda dealing with the situation in Afghanistan a letter of 'Abdol Wakil, ministers of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was circulated in the United Nations Organization. It called the attention to the stand of the Afghan government on this question.

The minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan pointed out in his letter that this year the discussion of the situation in Afghanistan had coincided with a period when positive changes had been taking place at Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. He recalled that last January a policy of national reconciliation had been proclaimed as the only alternative to a military solution. This humane and bold policy which can guarantee nationwide peace for the whole of the country includes a number of important measures, such as unilateral ceasefire, the release of political prisoners, the adoption of a law on political parties, the working out of a new constitution, the proposal on the creation of a coalition government of national unity and the creation of conditions for hte return of refugees. In Geneva the Afghan side is displaying goodwill and reasonable flexibility. It put forward constructive proposals that promoted progress at the talks. Specifically, the stands of the two countries were brought much closer on the problem of the date of return home of a limited Soviet military contingent.

We are sure, the letter continued, that the negotiating process in Geneva and the process of the implementation of the national reconciliation policy — the two parallel and simultaneous processes will lead to an early political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and around it.

A number of circles known to all continue to follow the path of military solution and create obstacles for the national reconciliation process and the Geneva talks, the letter said further. However, the interests of international peace and security call for joint efforts aimed at putting an end to any actions that could procrastinate the war and increase tension. This is why at the beginning of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly an Afghan delegation stated that it would participate actively and constructively in the working out of a well-balanced resolution that would be possible to put into effect. In this connection Wakil pointed out the need for working out a resolution that would effectively promote the ensuring of peace in the region. This is why, he wrote, I suggest that a call for non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan be included in the resolution together with the call for the return home of foreign troops, that the resolution welcome progress achieved at the Geneva talks along with voicing support for the efforts of the U.N. general secretary. The including of those provisions in the resolution would permit all the parties concerned, including Afghanistan, to support it, the letter pointed out.

## AUCCTU's Shalayev Addresses WFTU Meeting

*PM091001 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 87 p 3*

[Special correspondents N. Shevtsov and N. Yugov report:"Working People's Determination. The 40th WFTU General Council Session Continues Work in Bucharest"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 30 Oct—The session was addressed by S. A. Shalayev, deputy chairman of the WFTU and chairman of the AUCCTU. He noted that since the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions a great deal of work has been done to implement its decisions. This is evidenced by the implementation of a whole series of measures, of which the WFTU and the International Trade Union Associations have been the organizers or active participants. These measures include a conference on foreign debt in Brazil, a meeting of trade unions from the Asian and Pacific region on the problems of peace, security, and development, a friendship train of young European trade unionists, and a symposium on housing problems as part of UN International Year.

A positive transformation has been observed in the attitudes of West European trade union centers. For example, at the fourth European regional conference of the ILO a group of working people [as published] unanimously supported a draft resolution submitted by WFTU member organizations on disarmament as a condition of expanding trade relations and boosting economic growth and social progress. The rapprochement of WFTU and ICFTU positions on fundamental issues at the International Conference on the Interconnection between Disarmament and Development also serves as an indicator of improvement.

All this is a good basis. It allows us to advance more boldly, the speaker said. He submitted a whole series of proposals aimed at developing trade union dialogue and cooperation on current, key problems.

Today, the chairman of the AUCCTU continued, when we have managed to come close to the possibility of taking practical measures to eliminate the nuclear threat, it is important as never before to follow a specific, unified program of action to unite trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament, to improve the working people's standard of living, eliminate unemployment, poverty, and hunger, preserve social guarantees, and improve the environment in which we live.

The new opportunities and new approaches to the important task of strengthening unity of action by different trade unions were discussed at M.S. Gorbachev's meetings after the 11th congress with representatives of the international worker movement and a WFTU delegation, and, quite recently, with the ICFTU leadership. Citing a whole range of examples, Comrade Gorbachev demonstrated to the ICFTU delegation that militarization and the growing influence of the military-industrial complex in the United States and a number of other Western countries have simultaneously led to an offensive by capital and certain governments on trade union and working people's rights and, in a number of cases, to the elimination of trade unions. Conversely, a course aimed at reducing the danger of war and achieving demilitarization and detente has always led to the democratization of social life, and greater trade union potential to protect working people's interests and trade union rights and freedoms.

Trade unions the world over, regardless of the international trade union centers to which they belong, must clearly realize that only through joint action for mankind's survival and working people's basic rights — the right to life and the right to work — will trade unions really have a chance in the struggle to strengthen the worker movement under capital's offensive.

The speaker dwelt on the role played by trade unions in the UN tribunal set up to investigate acts of international terrorism. The U.S. air attack on Libya, the invasion of Grenada, Israeli terror against people living in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, bandit raids by the apartheid regime against neighboring states, the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and the fanning of military conflicts in other parts of the world are all acts of international terrorism. Trade unions, and the WFTU in particular, must have an influential voice in this tribunal and use every opportunity to stop or resolutely condemn acts of terrorism. The chairman of the AUCCTU also proposed other initiatives to develop international trade union cooperation within the United Nations.

This session, the speaker noted, is taking place on the eve of the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which serves as a particularly strong reminder of the role played by the revolutionary worker movement in the struggle to establish a socially just society and solve the global tasks facing mankind on the threshold of the 3d millennium. Our country's working people and Soviet trade unions consider their main international duty to be to ensure the country's successful progress along the path begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago. This is precisely the aim of the major, really revolutionary transformations taking place in the Soviet Union under the Communist Party's leadership, which affect the entire economy and the activity of the entire political system and all social organizations. The course set by the party—more democracy and more socialism—enjoys the firm support of the working people and their trade union organizations.

Soviet trade unions believe they must become very actively involved in restructuring. This is the main point of their current work, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, today received the members of the WFTU General Council taking part in its 40th session.

## United States & Canada

### Reagan GOSR Greetings to Gromyko Noted

*PM091157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4*

[Anniversary message from President Reagan to Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gromyko under the general heading "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To His Excellency Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

I want to congratulate the peoples of the Soviet Union on the USSR's national holiday on behalf of the American people. During this year our two countries have made certain progress on some urgent problems. Next month we will be welcoming General Secretary Gorbachev in Washington to sign a historic agreement eliminating a whole class of nuclear missiles and step up efforts to achieve deep cuts in our countries' strategic offensive armaments. But much more remains to be done, and I hope that further progress can be made in these and other spheres in the coming months.

Allow me to assure you on your national holiday that the United States is ready to continue our dialogue with the Soviet Union to create a sound foundation for constructive relations between our two countries.

Yours respectfully,

Ronald Reagan

### Reagan's Weekly Radio Address Reported

*LD080850 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Washington November 8 TASS—In his regular Saturday radio address to the nation, President Reagan touched upon two important aspects of the regional policy of the USA—Washington's relations with the Philippines and the administration's attitude to political settlement in Central America.

Reagan said that the situation in the Philippines remains tense and that the civilian administration of President Aquino faces "troubles and threats". The USA, the President said, is closely watching now the developments in that country, in whose territory the U.S. Air Force Clark Field and naval Subic Bay bases, the biggest U.S. military bases outside the USA, are known to be located. "Few countries are as strategically important to the United States as the Philippines," the President stressed in his radio address.

President Reagan said taht the USA would support "the democracy" in the Philippines and he had already requested "substantial economic and military assistance for the Philippines".

The U.S. President also touched upon the situation in Central America, and said that the "United States will be watching to see"...whether Nicaragua meets its commitments given in the signing of the Guatemala agreement on a peaceful settlement in Central America. Washington, which does not openly reject the initiatives of the five presidents of the Central American nations, is continuing, however, a campaign to discredit the constructive measures by the Nicaraguan Government, continues support for the contra gangs, thus seriously hampering the implementation of the plan for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region, which came into force last Thursday.

### Weinberger Resigns; Replaced by Ex-'CIA Man'

*OW061544 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[From the "World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Only a few days ago it was merely suggested that Caspar Weinberger may leave the post of U.S. secretary of defense. But now Weinberger's departure has become a reality.

At a special ceremony at the White House, President Reagan officially announced that now Frank Carlucci, who was the President's national security adviser, will be the U.S. secretary of defense.

Officially, Weinberger's resignation was due to personal reasons. However, in reality the situation is quite different. Recall that several months ago rumors persisted in Washington about the possible resignation of Secretary of State George Shultz. At the same time it was suggested that he would be forced out because many of his foreign policy evaluations were at variance with those of Weinberger. This was particularly evident in the discussions about future U.S. disarmament policy.

Weinberger, as is well known, was one of the most persistent hawks in the present administration, and consistently spoke out in favor of a massive U.S. arms buildup. The retirement of the 70-year-old Weinberger bears witness to the fact that the administration understood the need for a more realistic course, including in a whole series of problems relating to Soviet-U.S. relations.

Now a few words about the man who replaced Weinberger. Frank Carlucci is 57 years old. He was born into the family of an insurance (?salesman) of Italian origin. He graduated from Princeton University and served in the Navy. He then spent a year studying at the Kennedy School of Administration at Harvard. After that, he

worked for a number of corporations. From 1956 to 1969 Carlucci was in the diplomatic service. Note the countries he served in—the RSA, the Congo, Tanzania, Brazil. Even though Carlucci was a diplomat, he was frequently cited in the press as a CIA man and accused of having participated in many secret service operations, including the assassination of Patrice Lumumba. Carlucci was expelled from Tanzania after having been accused of subversive activities. In Brazil he found himself involved in a coup organized by the rightists.

From 1969 to 1975 Carlucci held various posts in Washington, and it was precisely during this period that he became close to Weinberger. After serving as U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Carlucci returned to Washington as deputy director of the CIA. In 1981 he became Weinberger's assistant at the Pentagon. Then he tried his hand in business, although without particular success. From January this year he held the post of national security adviser to the President.

The U.S. Senate still has to approve Carlucci's appointment. It is curious to note that Robert Dole, the Republican Senate leader, stated that there is not much difference between Carlucci and Weinberger.

In conclusion, I wish to cite the opinion of a number of U.S. political observers who feel that the choice of Carlucci as the U.S. secretary of defense can be explained primarily by his close ties to the CIA and the Pentagon.

Just a few words about the new national security adviser. He is Lieutenant General Colin Powell. He was born in 1937 and fought in Vietnam. He went to work at the White House in 1986. It should be said that Powell is one of the highest ranking black Americans serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. He is also the first black in the history of the United States to become national security adviser.

## Post-Weinberger Era May Be 'More Productive'

*PM091343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5*

["Commentator's Column" by Aleksandr Lyutyy: "After Weinberger"]

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has prompted many commentaries in both the United States and West Europe. It was indeed an unusual event. A figure who had almost broken the record for holding that post (no less than 7 years, only Robert McNamara was defense secretary longer) has left his job. A figure to whom America is considerably indebted for the dubious records in cranking up Pentagon budgets and increasing military appropriations. Over the last 6 years or so Washington has thrown around $2 trillion into the furnace of the arms race. One can probably agree with those who are saying that Weinberger's departure marks the passing of an entire era. By no means the best era in U.S. history.

Personal reasons are given as the official reason for the resignation. But many observers—particularly in West Europe—are inclined to see a deeper purport in Weinberger's decision. The simmering differences which sometimes surfaced abruptly between the secretary and certain other cabinet members—first and foremost Secretary of State Shultz—on the question of arms control and the conduct of talks with the USSR were no secret to anyone in Washington. Weinberger made no particular secret of his hostility toward any accords between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of limiting, reducing, or eliminating arms. While paying lipservice to the President's decision to sign a treaty with the USSR eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, Weinberger tried until the very last moment to derail the process of drawing up such a treaty. It is thought that, having failed to prevent the conclusion of a medium-range and operational-tactical missile treaty, Weinberger preferred to resign.

Certain observers have assessed his step as a "good sign for Moscow" and a harbinger of positive changes in Washington policy. They cite the fact that Weinberger's replacement Frank Carlucci, the former national security adviser, and Carlucci's replacement Colin Powell, are more flexible and pragmatic figures. I think that the saying "let's wait and see" is appropriate here. After all, 7 years ago Weinberger himself was trumpeted as a proponent of financial savings, yet when he became Pentagon chief he displayed unchecked extravagance for the benefit of the military-industrial complex. Yet certain constructive shifts in Washington's position make it possible, in my view, to hope that the "post-Weinberger" era in Soviet-U.S. relationships will be more productive.

## Weinberger's 'Meet the Press' Interview Cited

*LD090936 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS—TASS Correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who announced his resignation on personal grounds late last week, on Sunday gave an interview to the NBC television programme "Meet the Press". In that interview that soon-to-be ex-chief of the Pentagon fired the last shot at Soviet-U.S. arms control accords that now come into focus.

The Reagan administration has to make sure that it has to "be very careful" in negotiations with the USSR on concluding nuclear arms reduction agreements, Weinberger told newsmen. "And secondly, that we have the military strength and keep the military strength after the agreements are over".

It turned out in Weinberger's interpretation that the point at issue is not mutually acceptable accords developed as a result of strenuous work by the participants in the talks but an attempt to deny the United States its military potential. He also stated that the United States should not and would not give up the "Strategic Defence Initiative" commonly known as the "Star Wars" programme.

The defence secretary refuted the proposition that his resignation was caused by discontent over the prospective Soviet-U.S. agreements in the arms control field, specifically, the signing of a treaty on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles and a good prospect for a 50 per cent reduction in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States.

Meanwhile, the local press wrote on more than one occasion that there were sharp disagreements exactly in this field between Weinberger and other members of the administration, especially U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

## Western 'Wait, See' Approach to Ties Hit

*PM061525 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 87 p 9*

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy "Main Theme" article: "The West: An Historic Choice"]

[Text] It has become a commonplace to talk of the enormous interest that restructuring, glasnost, and our revolutionary reforms are generating abroad. They are the focus of hopes not only for radical changes in the Soviet Union, but also for a breakthrough in East-West relations. I have had further opportunities to observe this during meetings, lectures, and conversations in the United States.

The U.S. press, television, and radio are closely following literally every step our country's leadership takes, its domestic and foreign policy, and anything of any importance said or written by a Soviet writer, scientist, or journalist. Never before have I seen people so well-informed about our business. Never before have I encountered such a benevolent attitude on the part of the U.S. public, representing the most diverse currents of opinion, toward what is happening in our country.

Of course, the focus of all the discussions was the question of M.S. Gorbachev's upcoming U.S. visit, the meeting and dialogue with President R. Reagan, and the conclusion of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and an accord in principle on possible subsequent steps, above all the conclusion of an agreement on a 50% cut in strategic armaments and strengthening of the ABM regime. During conversations with White House staffers involved with Soviet-U.S. relations and with experts and senators' advisors in the Capitol, it became clear that U.S. official circles are greatly interested in M.S. Gorbachev's visit and the conclusion of a "double-zero" treaty, as it is often called in those circles. They are far more diffident here on the question of subsequent steps in Soviet-U.S. relations. It will take considerable effort to advance the process further.

There is also widespread discussion in the United States of the question of the psychological effect of the upcoming visit on the country's political elite and public opinion as a whole. Highly symptomatic in this respect was the conviction, expressed in conversation with me by former U.S. President Carter and popular Democratic presidential candidate Gore, that the U.S. visit and speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev will undoubtedly have an enormously fruitful influence on political consciousness in America. It will be a major success on the way to destroying the image of the Soviet Union as "Enemy No 1" and in understanding the Soviet leadership's new thinking. It is perhaps for that reason that the most reactionary U.S. figures are making no secret of their fears about the upcoming summit.

But the smartest and most realistically minded people in America cannot avoid pondering the key question: Will the West take advantage of and, if so, to what extent and in what way, the historic opportunity presented by the Soviet land's new thinking and new policy for a radical breakthrough in relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and generally for mankind's progress toward a better future? Furthermore: Will the "Western factor" be a catalyst for our reforms or will it, on the contrary, place certain barriers in the way of their implementation?

I am often asked by foreign colleagues: But what does it mean—in practical terms? It means a great deal. A sharp reduction in, followed by the elimination of, the heavy burden of military expenditure which the Soviet Union is compelled to bear as a result of the arms race that has been imposed on it. The development—on a far grander scale than before—of economic relations and exchanges of technology involving the USSR, the United States, West European countries, Japan, and many other countries. It also means the development of humanitarian links, extensive exchange of objective information, and the truth and nothing but the truth in the mutual coverage of all aspects of life in the media. It means a sincere desire for partnership where there are mutual interests and for honest rivalry where interests do not coincide or where they clash. It means a conscientious, objective, and scientific analysis not only of the differences between our social systems, but also of our historical-cultural civilizations which, however, are bound to seek a means of coexistence and integration in an era of technological revolution, with all its great achievements and unprecedented dangers.

From certain political experts and sovietologists as well I heard a formula which went approximately as follows: Let's wait and see; there's no rush. See what practical

results are produced by the economic details of the reform and democratization in the USSR, see what guarantees there are that the process is irreversible, see whether the reforms evaporate, as happened in the sixties, and, finally, see whether or not the Soviet leadership's current foreign policy is a tactical ruse to gain a breathing space, in order to get an even stronger "grip on U.S. imperialism's throat."

In response to this I put a simple question to my opponents: What if the the United States had recognized the USSR not in 1933 but in 1921, when Lenin embarked on the New Economic Policy and broad democratization? What if the Western countries, instead of imposing an economic blockade, had responded to Lenin's call for the development of trade, international cooperation, and the setting up of concessions with foreign capital? What if we had managed to reach agreements then with Britain, France, and the United States on jointly combating the resurgence of German militarism? What path would European and, indeed, world history in general have taken? Of course, these questions are now rhetorical, but it should not be forgotten that the entire history of relations between Western countries and the USSR is littered with missed opportunities, since at all stages political leaders are faced with a choice, an alternative.

I told my interlocutors—partners and opponents—of my chief impression resulting from my U.S. meetings and conversations. Of course, in this country's public opinion a shift has taken place, one that is now increasing, in the direction of a better understanding of the Soviet people's plans, hopes, and difficulties. Of course one could note the progressive public's increased pressure on the White House.

However... I may be wrong, but it seems to me that the "wait and see" formula still rules among the U.S. political and ideological elite. It is a striking contrast to the inspired quest for new paths and solutions which is our people's preoccupation. The chief cause of this wait-and-see attitude in the United States and other Western countries is conservative thinking, traditionalism, and, if I may use what is currently a fashionable term with us, a typically bureaucratic approach. Why be in a rush to do something when it is so easy to refrain from action?

Of course, in time this approach will be overcome. There is no doubt that the upcoming summit meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders and practical steps geared to the stage-by-stage elimination of mass destruction weapons will make a big contribution to this.

## China

### GOSR Anniversary Marked in PRC

#### 'Grand Meeting' Held

*OW070839 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] On 4 November, a grand meeting was held in Beijing to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Society of Soviet and East European Studies. A message of greetings from the president of this society, Wu Xiuquan, who is also president of the China-USSR Friendship Association, was read. The message stressed the vital historical importance of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the message, Wu Xiuquan wished the Soviets new achievements in their socialist construction and reform, and expressed the hope that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples would further expand. Soviet Ambassador to China Troyanovskiy addressed the meeting.

On the same day, at the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, a meeting was held with a number of Chinese internationalists who had assisted the young Soviet republics in safeguarding the fruit of the October Revolution. At the meeting, Comrade Troyanovskiy thanked the Chinese internationalists for their assistance, and emphasized that the Soviet people remember, and hold in high esteem, all those Chinese comrades who once lent a friendly and brotherly hand to the laborers of the young Soviet republics. Medals marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were awarded to the veteran Chinese internationalists at the meeting.

#### Soviet News Conference Held

*OW080250 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] USSR Ambassador to China Troyanovskiy gave a news conference in Beijing on 5 November to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He gave an account of the socialist reforms which have been carried out in the Soviet Union under the Soviet regime, as well as reforms currently carried out in the process of social development. Discussing Soviet-Chinese relations, Troyanovskiy emphatically pointed out that improving Soviet-Chinese relations in various fields is an important part of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

#### Bilateral Relations Discussed

*PM061243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4*

["Special correspondent" dispatch: "At the Soviet Embassy"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov—A news conference for Chinese and foreign journalists devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October was held in the Soviet Embassy in the PRC today. The attention of those present was drawn to the speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin and the Soviet leader's book *"Restructuring and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World"* [*"Perestroyka i Novoye Myshleniye Dlya Nashey Strany i Dlya Vsego Mira"*].

Questions of Soviet-Chinese relations were touched upon at the news conference. In was noted in this context that their improvement in various spheres is a key objective of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union takes the view that interesting and productive ideas are being put into practice in the PRC in the process of implementing the four modernizations. Soviet people regard China as a great socialist power, and the CPSU and the Soviet Government are taking practical steps to ensure that our bilateral relations develop successfully in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Tonight, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Great October, a big ceremonial reception organized by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society was held at the People's Assembly House.

### Reception Held in Beijing

*OW080230 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a reception was held in the Great Hall of the People. The reception was held by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society. In his speech at the reception, Ling Qing, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, emphatically pointed out: The Russian October Revolution turned a new page in the history of mankind. The older revolutionary generation of China saw, through the victory of the October Revolution, a bright path leading to the liberation of China. Ling Qing expressed China's wish to maintain stable, neighborly, and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

### 'Festive Meetings' Held

*LD080713 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1001 GMT 7 Nov*

[Excerpt] Beijing 7 November (TASS)—Festive meetings and public soirees dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Great October have taken place in the Chinese capital. Their participants noted the worldwide historical significance of October and its huge influence on the fate of the Chinese people's liberation movement.

In addition, interesting exhibitions have opened in Beijing and other PRC cities on the historical development and current situation in the Land of the Soviets, and national radio and television have prepared thematic programs on the USSR for the outstanding jubilee. [passage omitted]

### Soviet-Chinese Amity Group Anniversary Noted

*OW031245 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] Twenty-nine October is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society (SCFS). The SCFS was established in 1957 and is one of the earliest friendship societies with foreign countries in our country. The SCFS has over 100 branches throughout the republics, military regions, oblasts and cities of the Soviet Union.

Over the years, the SCFS has introduced many aspects of the life, history, and culture of the Chinese people to the Soviet people. During the last few years, over 300 commemorative activities of various kinds have commemorated the many important historical events in the Chinese people's struggle for liberation, and to commemorate outstanding personalities from literary, dramatic, and movie circles in China.

In recent years, relations between the societies of the two countries have been restored and have been developing steadily. The main function of the SCFS is to advance, on all fronts, the understanding, friendship, good- neighbourliness, and cooperation between the people of the two countries.

### Chinese View Trade Trend as 'Encouraging'

*PM061537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent Y. Savenkov report under rubric: "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room": "Border Trade"]

[Text] Beijing—The volume of border trade between the Chinese province of Heilongjiang and the Soviet Union's Far Eastern regions at the end of October will be 95% higher than the volume for the whole of last year, according to *Xinhua*.

This trend is described in local circles as "very encouraging."

## Northeast Asia

### Japan on 'Possible Changes' in Relations

*LD081302 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo November 8 TASS—Japan's new Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno has expressed the hope that Japan and the Soviet Union would develop bilateral relations.

"The Soviet Union is an important neighbour. We want to make every effort to deepen mutual understanding", he told the newspaper *Yomiuri*.

The foreign minister said that Japan would thoroughly consider possible changes in its relations with the USSR. "It would be good if the problems dividing Japan and the Soviet Union were solved stage by stage, one by one."

At the same time, Uno reaffirmed Japan's territorial claims with regard to the Soviet Union.

In connection with the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington next December, the minister expressed the opinion that the USSR and the USA would continue developing an extended dialogue on a wide range of problems.

Uno touched on the situation in the Persian Gulf, saying Japan should participate in the efforts to ensure safe navigation in the Gulf through non-military methods.

**Commentary on Economic Relations With Japan**
*OW060525 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Oct 87*

[(Mikhail Kolechev) commentary: "Problems in USSR-Japan Trade and Ways to Solve Them"]

[Text] The growth rate in USSR-Japan trade declined considerably in the mid-1980's. As a result, Japan lost the leading role it had played since the 1970's among advanced capitalist countries in trade with the Soviet Union. The amount of mutual trade in 1985 and 1986 fell from the 1982 record high (?by as much as) R3.7 billion. This year, because of discriminatory measures taken by Japan, USSR-Japan trade is falling rapidly again in terms of value. Trade value for the first half of this year shows a 30% decline from the same period of last year as a result of the decrease in Japanese exports to the Soviet Union. Consequently, Japan now ranks 13th among the USSR's trade partners while the Soviet Union ranks 15th among Japan's trade partners.

Meanwhile, the imbalance in bilateral trade has become greater. The primary cause lies in the structure of commodities involved. Raw materials account for an overwhelmingly large portion of Soviet exports to Japan, with machinery and other equipment representing only 1%. On the other hand, 40% of Japanese exports to the USSR are machinery and other equipment and 36% are taken up by steel goods such as rolled steel pipes and large-diameter pipes. As a result, the imbalance for the period of the fourth 1981-85 trade payment agreement reached R7.5 billion, twice the level of the 1970's.

Furthermore, the (?compensatory) trade under the basic contracts concerning cooperation in natural resources developments in Siberia's Far East is currently unsatisfactory. The basic contract on South Yakutsk ASSR colliery development cooperation calls for Japan to import 11.9 million tons of mini-steel pipes for the 1979-87 period; however, Japan's failure to fulfill the contract had reached 3.5 million tons as of 1 January this year. The highest quality timber export contract under the 1981-86 Far East news print development cooperation agreement was also fulfilled less than 25%. The Sakhalin undersea oil development project has also been suspended. The two sides have still not reached an accord on advancing to the second phase of the joint prospecting and comprehensive development project on Sakhalin continental oil veins. There has also been little progress in the new-type economic cooperation programs including [words indistinct], setting up of joint ventures in frontier areas and [words indistinct]. All these problems were taken up by General Secretary Gorbachev in his July 1986 speech in Vladivostok.

Needless to say, it is a pressing task to improve the present status of USSR-Japan trade. It is necessary that the bilateral relations are enhanced to a level commensurate with the positions the two countries occupy in the world economy. In this respect, the long-range plan for comprehensive development of production capabilities in the Far East economic zones for the period through the year 2000, adopted by the Soviet Government in July, offers broad possibilities. The strategic goal of the plan is to provide the vast region with strong export power. We will achieve this goal through progressive new-type foreign trade activities, effective use of natural resources and rapid changes in the structure of export goods. In doing so, emphasis will be put on exports of high-quality industrial goods competitive in world markets.

It is also expected that we will implement the long-range Far East development plan (?through cooperation with) Asian and Pacific nations including Japan, while deepening scientific and technological cooperation with them.

Needless to say, USSR-Japan trade and economic relations should be protected from the influence of external elements impeding their normal development. Various sanctions and protectionist measures practiced by Japanese authorities under this or that pretext or under pressure from a third country are working as these external elements. It is only by improving the internal common conditions as mentioned earlier and by removing the external elements that stand in the way of developments that USSR-Japan economic relations can be lifted to higher levels in conformity with the interests of the two nations.

**Election of New Japanese Cabinet Reported**
*LD061148 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS—The composition of Japan's new cabinet was announced here Friday after Noboru Takeshita, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was elected in parliament the country's prime minister.

Kiichi Miyazawa, who had been considered to be one of the main contenders for the post of the head of government, was named deputy prime minister and finance minister.

Sosuke Uno, a prominent figure in the ruling party, was appointed minister of foreign affairs.

Tsutomu Kawara became director general of the Defence Agency.

All ministers in the cabinet are members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

### ASAHI Cited on U.S. 'Disinformation' in Japan

*LD061504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0345 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Report by TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Nov (TASS)—"J-2" is the codename of a special department at the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, which engages in spying operations against its Far East allies. The tasks of this department, *Asahi* reports today, citing Pentagon documents at its disposal, include gathering intelligence data and surveillance of organizations and individuals who may have a link with so-called "U.S. military interests."

First and foremost "J-2" has its sights aimed at those who are demanding the elimination of U.S. bases in Japan. The Pentagon documents directly indicate that the spy service is intended "to work out measures for countering" organizations and movements which are opposed to the system of the "security treaty" between Washington and Tokyo. At the same time, *Asahi* indicates, the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces is engaging in illegal gathering of a broad range of political, economic, and social information, and is also trying to exert a deliberate influence on Japanese public opinion, striving to evoke "pro-U.S. feelings" in it.

Other U.S. spy agencies are also acting there in contact with military intelligence, primarily the CIA. According to press reports, its various agents carry out constant surveillance of leading figures in the local political world, representatives of business circles, and even members of the imperial family. Powerful electronic surveillance and radio intercept stations, sited in Japan by the United States for espionage against the USSR, are also being used to gather information.

As the *Kyodo Tsushin* agency reports, the U.S. special services are paying particular attention to conducting a subversive campaign of disinformation against antiwar and left-wing forces. Recently, for example, it became known from declassified U.S. Information Agency (USIA) documents that every month in the 1950's alone Washington pushed several thousand specially fabricated documents containing slander and attacks against the supporters of peace and neutrality into the Japanese press.

### U.S. Naval Ship's Return to Japan Noted

*OW062318 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] According to a TASS Tokyo dispatch, the U.S. Navy's missile-carrying cruiser (?*Nevis*) has returned to Yokosuka, the largest U.S. naval base in the Far East, after a tour of duty to the Persian Gulf to participate in the U.S. Navy's so-called operation to secure safety in the open sea.

In addition to this cruiser, the 7th Fleet's Frigate *Kirk*, based in Yokosuka Port, was also dispatched to the Persian Gulf. In mid-October, the U.S. Navy 7th Fleet's flag ship *Midway* departed for the Persian Gulf from Yokosuka Port. In this way, Yokosuka is now being used as a U.S. base for pursuing its strategic operations in the Persian Gulf where tension is mounting.

## West Europe

### Austrian Communists Arrive in Moscow

*LD081710 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS—A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria (KPO) led by Franz Muhri, KPO chairman, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

### Soviet, Pact Group in UK To View Exercises

*LD082233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2145 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] A group of officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and other Warsaw Pact countries has arrived in Great Britain in accordance with the Stockholm accords on measures for monitoring notifiable military activity. They arrived in the capacity of observers at large-scale exercises of the British Army in Scotland.

It is noteworthy that this is the first case of representatives of Warsaw Pact countries arriving in this country. They will be present at exercises under the codename "Purple Warrior," in which 20,000 servicemen are taking part.

**Irish Olympic Committee Chairman Interviewed**
*PM090911 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 6 Nov 87 p 4*

[Interview with Irish Olympic Committee President Desmond O'Sullivan under the "Frank Interlocutor" rubric: "Desmond O'Sullivan: Clean Sport Is Our Aim"]

[Excerpt] There was first a letter. "We thank you for the draft Agreement on the Principles of Sporting Exchange between the USSR and Ireland that you sent us," it said. "We consider that we are on the brink of an important event." Soon after the writer of the letter, Desmond O'Sullivan, president and general director of the Olympic Committee of Ireland, flew into Moscow to sign this document, which in his words, will advance fruitful development of bilateral contacts in the sphere of physical culture and sports and also influence strengthening of cooperation between our countries in other areas.

Just before he left, we asked Mr O'Sullivan to answer a few questions and share with us his impressions of his stay in our country.

[O'Sullivan] I have been reminded here, in Moscow, of the words of Lord Killanin, an Irishman and former IOC [International Olympic Committee] president. Speaking at the opening of the 83d IOC Session in Moscow, in 1983, he said: "Our aim must be to to fight on behalf of the positive attributes of sport." The agreement we signed with our Soviet colleagues today is one more step toward that noble aim.

The Olympic movement represents quite a social force in today's world. It is a force for unity rather than disunity. I am convinced that sport helps strengthen friendship among peoples.

[Correspondents] You have mentioned the extremely important role that sports play in today's unsettled world. Yet there are today quite a few acute, pressing problems within sport itself and the Olympic movement. Which are the most substantive ones, in your view?

[O'Sullivan] I am principally worried by some countries' desire to make modifications to the Olympic Charter, modifications which, if you look at these changes more seriously and examine them more deeply, lead to undermining of the purity and ideals of the Olympic spirit and its principles established by Pierre de Coubertin. The situation developing around the "minor" countries is also disquieting. The fact that certain international sports associations are ready to introduce restrictive quotas (the IAAF [International Amateur Athletic Federation], for example), dictating their will here on the IOC, is surely an encroachment on their interests? An obsession with size and a desire to constantly expand the Olympic Games program are other measures directed against the "minor" countries, including Ireland. It is very difficult for us to cover all events, and we are undoubtedly placed in an unequal situation in relation to the leading sporting powers.

It is time to enhance the role and influence of the YENOK and ANOK [expansions unknown] in the Olympic movement. These organizations must defend national Olympic committees' interests more vigorously. [passage omitted]

**Northern Ireland Bombing Reported**
*LD090117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] London, 8 Nov (TASS)—There was a powerful explosion today at the war memorial complex in the Northern Ireland town of Enniskillen. Large squads of police, firemen and ambulances arrived at the scene. According to a police spokesman, there are many casualties among the visitors to the complex.

According to the *Press Association*, at least 10 people died as a result of the barbaric act, and about 20 received injuries of varying seriousness. The explosion also seriously damaged a school building near the memorial. The authorities fear that many people are buried under the rubble.

The agency notes that the explosion occurred at 1045 GMT, when numerous visitors had arrived at the memorial in order to pay respects to the memory of those who died in World Wars I and II, and also of the victims of religious clashes in Ulster. In this connection, spokesmen for the security forces said it indicates possible involvement of fighters of the "Provisional" IRA, which uses armed terrorist methods in waging a struggle against British domination in Northern Ireland.

**FRG's 'Positive' Reaction to Summit Noted**
*PM061413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 First Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent Y. Yakhontov dispatch: "A Positive Assessment"]

[Text] Bonn, 1 Nov—The news that agreement has been reached on a meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States was received with great satisfaction in the FRG. Television and radio immediately picked up this important report and broadcast it throughout the country.

The newspapers cite the statement of F. Ost, the official government spokesman, who pointed out that achievement of an accord to hold a summit in Washington "represents an important milestone in the history of Soviet-American relations and consequently East-West relations in general." The FRG Government welcomes the fact that a plan of action has been agreed on further developing the U.S.-Soviet dialogue which will map out the future course. According to F. Ost's words, the

government expects a further boost to arms control, especially in the sphere of conventional arms, from the December meeting. The government hopes that improvement of the East-West climate will lead to a further improvement in FRG-GDR relations.

### Velikov Attends Ceremony in West Berlin

*LD071131 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] West Berlin, 6 Nov (TASS)—A solemn wreath-laying ceremony was held at the monument to Soviet soldiers in West Berlin's Tiergarten district today in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Taking part were Ahrens, deputy chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; a delegation from the German-Soviet Friendship Society; representatives of the city's public; V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; employees of the Soviet Embassy in the GDR and the General consulate in West Berlin; and the heads of the socialist countries' diplomatic missions in the GDR and West Berlin. The wreath-laying ceremony concluded with a solemn march by a company of the guard of honor of Soviet troops.

### Latvian Praised in West 'Gestapo Agent'

*LD070534 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—TASS Political News Analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

The Voice of America reported Thursday that Latvian human rights champion Hejnis Lama had arrived at long last in Vienna folowing a long struggle for the permission to leave. Judging by the announcer's solemn tone, one could think that a grandiose event occurred.

Hejnis Lama himself told journalists that he intended to make happy West Germany by settling exactly there. Now, one should presume, West Germany will have one more fervent fighter for human rights and religious freedoms in the Soviet Union.

The Voice of America reported, counting on ill-informed listeners, that back in 1945 Lama was arrested for involvement in the activity of a youth group of Christian believers.

Such scant information about such a major "political figure" emerged in the West cannot satisfy one. Some details from the biography of this new member of the "human rights champions' movement", about which the Voice of America maintains silence for understandable reasons, should be added to it.

To begin with, one should know that Lama was arrested for the first time not in 1945 but considerably earlier. As is seen from the archive criminal case of that period, under Soviet power in Latvia from July 1940 to February 15, 1941, he worked in the Fifth Militia Office in the city of Riga. On July 20, 1941, he was arrested by SD and at once released. You will ask why?

A document in Lama's own handwriting reads: "I made a signed statement to German officer from SD Oberstrumbanfuhrer Mauritz that I would secretly report to German agencies and identify communists, Jews, Soviet activists, guerrillas and other persons who feel animosity towards Germans".

The current "human rights champion" diligently fulfilled his promise. Late in December 1944, he joined the fascist detachment "Jagdverband SS-Ostland" and was promoted to the commander of the group in punitive operations against peaceful Soviet citizens. After Latvia's liberation, the executioner did not have time to go underground to launch acts of terrorism against the Soviet Government. He was arrested right after the war and not at all for faith in God, as the Voice of America portrays it today.

So, this is the kind of a "hero" who was solemnly met in Vienna and whom the U.S. Government radio station hurried to tout.

But, evidently, they who say that, when willing, a kernel of sense can be found even in the dustbin are right. This appeared to be the admission of the Voice of America that it was exactly Lama and his like-minded associates from the "Helsinki-87" Group who organised a nationalist demonstration in Riga this year. The Gestapo agent, executioner and anti-Semite is in the ranks of the present "human rights champions".

### Soviet-French Public Opinion Poll Held

*PM091114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5*

[S. Dardykin article: "Yes, No, Don't Know... The First Soviet-French Public Opinion Poll Has Been Held"]

[Text] The telephone rang in 718 Moscow apartments at the beginning of October. The callers, after a polite greeting, introduced themselves: "This is the Sociological Research Institute. We are conducting a joint Soviet-French public opinion poll on some topical problems of today. We would like to ask you some questions. Do you have any objection?"

Some of the people who received this call asked for additional explanations: What kind of poll is it, why is it being carried out, and what is the nature of the questions? Some people doubted whether they could cope. Many knew about the study from the television program "Good Evening, Moscow." That was probably why a few people refused to answer, and replacements were found for them, again through the list of telephone subscribers.

Now the 718 Muscovites' answers have been received, summarized, and analyzed by the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute and the French public opinion institute IPSOS. We asked Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.A. Mansurov, deputy director of the Sociological Research Institute: How did the idea for the poll arise?

"The idea was suggested by the French. They compiled the questions. We accepted them, with a few amendments. A method was agreed, based on the so-called random selection of those questioned. They included Muscovite men and women aged between 18 and 65 with various social, employment, and family positions, education, and professions. The result was an objective picture of public opinion on the problems that interested us."

The questions, we repeat, were proposed by the French. Therefore it is not impossible that some of them may have seemed rather surprising to some of those polled in Moscow. Others, on the contrary, genuinely reflect problems that have arisen since the start of restructuring and are being widely debated in our country.

So, here are a few questions and answers. What, for instance, do Muscovites think about the possibility of price rises on food products? The majority (72%) think that the economic restructuring could lead to price rises, 12% of those polled think the opposite, and 15% preferred the reply "don't know." What is the opinion on the expansion of individual labor activity? "For"—79%, "against"—10%. The decision on setting up cooperative enterprises in the USSR is welcomed by 65%, 17% do not approve of this measure, and 17% found it hard to answer. Some 82% of those polled are in favor of election of enterprise leaders by the labor collective, while 8% are "against." The appointment of leaders by election is supported by more women than men, and by more young people than people in the older age groups.

More than half of those polled (53%) have a positive attitude to the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. More than one-fourth (27%) have a negative attitude to this possibility. Some 19% of those polled had difficulty in answering this question.

Now let us note a few more of the topics that interested the French sociologists. There is relatively strong concern, for instance, about the possibility of the spread of drug addiction. Some 76% of those polled believe that drug addiction represents a danger to our country in the near future, while 17% held the opposite view.

Let us look at the attitude to the struggle against alcoholism. The vast majority (86%), especially women (93%), approve restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages. Some 8% do not approve, mainly men (14%).

About the work of the health care organs, more than half of those polled (56%) express some degree of dissatisfaction (23% are completely unsatisfied, 33% are rather unsatisfied). People aged 30-53 were more critical in their assessment of health care (61% dissatisfied).

About the quality of television programs, only 10% of those polled are completely satisfied, while one-third (34%) are more satisfied than not. Some degree of dissatisfaction was expressed by 28%. One-fourth of those polled were unable to express their attitude.

A parallel poll was carried out in France. It is noteworthy that at home, the French sociologists reduced the questions concerning restructuring in the USSR to three items: Afghanistan, dissidents, and departures for abroad.

There is more similarity in the questions put to the Muscovites and to 700 French people in sections dealing with foreign policy and bilateral Soviet-French relations. Asked whether progress in the sphere of military technology increases the threat of the outbreak of war, 77% of those polled in Moscow and 44% of those in France answered in the affirmative. Those unable to answer numbered 12% and 24% respectively. Do French nuclear weapons threaten the Soviet Union? Some 31% of the French people polled think they do. Some 58% hold a negative view, while 11% were unable to answer. The opinions of those polled in Moscow were divided as follows: 44%, 47%, 9%. Do Soviet nuclear weapons threaten France? In France, 72% of those polled think they do, 19% think they do not, while 9% could not answer. The figures from the poll of Muscovites: 17%, 79%, and 4%.

But even in the foreign policy sections of the poll there are differences. For instance, only the French were asked this question: "Would you say, judging by the policy pursued by the USSR since 1985, that its essence is a profound change in the whole of Soviet society (25% agreed), a reform of only some aspects of it (35%), or only a propaganda trick (19%). Some 21% of those polled could not give a definite answer.

Some 25% of those polled in France think that the USSR interferes in its internal affairs, while 55% think not. Some 41% of the French named the Soviet Union as the country they would most like to visit, showing a clear preference for it in this respect over all other countries. On the one hand, there is thus an unconcealed interest in the USSR, and on the other, there are signs of anti-Sovietism, also confirmed by the poll data. Which is greater; which carries more weight? That should undoubtedly be studied.

The poll showed, for instance, that the French are surprisingly pleased with the state of bilateral relations. Some 54% assess present relations as good or very good, and only 3% describe them as bad, and that is in the conditions of an anti-Soviet campaign, intensified in

recent years by the bourgeois mass media in France, and in spite of a whole series of patently unfriendly actions by the French authorities. What has given rise to such optimistic views among the French people polled? Poor information (more than half of them, the poll showed, do not know, for instance, that the first French cosmonaut made his flight in a Soviet spaceship, and only half had heard of the "Normandy-Neman" squadron)? Or naivety? The conviction that such steps as the expulsion of Soviet diplomats or the inflated "Varigina-Verdier" affair have no effect on the state of bilateral relations?

One last thing. Before the start of the poll, the sides agreed that the results would be published in the press. With today's publication, we are contributing to fulfillment of this agreement. V.A. Mansurov told us the full results of the study will be published. The French side (according to information from 3 days ago) has released only the Muscovites' answers selectively in the press and is in no hurry to publish the French people's opinions.

### 'Serious Differences' In Spain-U.S. Talks

*LD052227 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Madrid November 5 TASS—A final, seventh round of negotiations on reducing U.S. military presence in Spanish territory opens today amid serious differences between Spain and the United States.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry stated that irrespective of the outcome of the latest round, Madrid would officially notify Washington in the next few days about the "non-extension" of an agreement on friendship, defence and cooperation, whose term expires next year. Under the agreement, the term when one of the sides should inform the other about denouncement expires on November 14. Following this, the count-down of the six-month term will begin, after expiration of which Washington will be compelled to dismantle all of its bases in Spain during the year if a new agreement is not reached between the two countries.

Spanish Government Chairman Felipe Gonzalez, now on an official visit in Uruguay, reaffirmed Wednesday that Madrid would hold an unyielding stance at the negotiations with the United States, pushing for a drastic reduction in U.S. military presence. He said the government intended to abide firmly by the will of the Spanish people, which was expressed during the nationwide referendum.

At last year's referendum the majority of Spaniards are known to have approved Spain's participation in the NATO political organisation on condition that U.S. military presence be reduced and nuclear weapons are not deployed in Spain.

Under the Spanish-U.S. agreement, there are 12,500 U.S. servicemen in Spain now. They are quartered at one naval and three airforce bases. The government has been pushing hard for dismantling the bases in Torrejon de Ardoz and in Zaragoza for almost two years now. Washington tries to avoid this in every way, considering that the example of Spain can become a "dangerous precedent" for other NATO countries.

Spanish Defence Minister Narciso Serra, who attended the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in the United States, described as unsatisfactory the proposal put forward by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger for reducing all but partially the number of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers stationed at the U.S. Air Force base in Torrejon de Ardoz in view of the fact that this base has a critically important role to play for NATO. The United States proposed withdrawing one or two out of three F-16 squadrons at the time when Spain demanded that it pull out all the 72 fighter-bombers.

### Accord Renewal Not 'Automatic'

*LD071024 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Madrid November 7 TASS—Spain will notify the United States next week that it does not want an automatic renewal of a bilateral agreement on friendship, defence and cooperation, which expires on May 14, 1988, a Spanish Government spokesman, Santiago Varela, told a news conference on Friday after a meeting of his country's Council of Ministers.

He said that Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez had told the government that talks on reducing U.S. military presence in Spain had ended "without the attainment of agreement".

Varela said there would be no further talks with the U.S. delegation until Spain denounced the agreement before November 14.

He said that after that date, marking six months before the expiry of the bilateral agreement, new talks would be held with the United States on the basis of political principles formalized by the Spanish people during a relevant referendum and providing for a significant reduction in U.S. military presence in this country.

### TASS, Nordic Agencies Sign Agreements

*PM061805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3*

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Cooperation agreements for the next 3 years between TASS and the Nordic press agencies has been signed in Helsinki. The signatories to the agreements were as follows: S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; Per-Erik Lennfors, general director of the *Finnish news*

*agency*; Ivar Johansen, general director of the *Norwegian news agency*; Per Winter, general director of the Danish news agency; and Erik Nylen, general director of the Swedish news agency.

S.A. Losev was received by Finnish Prime Minister H. Holkeri.

### Finnish Prime Minister Receives Gusev

*LD061616 Moscow Tass in English 1447 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Helsinki November 6 TASS—A Soviet state delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Gusev is staying here to attend functions devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It was received today by Finland's Prime Minister Harri Holkeri.

Some questions of the commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland were discussed during a conversation that passed in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding.

USSR Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev took part in the meeting.

A press conference for Finnish journalists was held at the Soviet Embassy today. Members of the delegation spoke about the Soviet Union's important foreign policy initiative aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace, about reorganization revolutionary in its character, about major results achieved in various areas of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

### Soviet Movie Recalls Bornholm Liberation

*PM061659 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 87 First Edition p 7*

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Captain 1st Rank A. Basov, retired, member of the "USSR-Denmark" Society Central Board: "Bornholm Remembers"]

[Text] Forty-two years is quite a long time in a person's life. So it was all the more interesting and exciting for us to revisit the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic. We had been involved in liberating the island from the German fascist occupiers in May 1945. Now we had been invited there and to Copenhagen in connection with the premiere of the documentary movie *"The Russians on Bornholm"* made by Danish cinematographers—director Ole Askman and cameraman Ralf Ronne. In addition to using German and Danish newsreels, the movie uses cinema documents, photographs, and other historical materials provided by the Soviet War Veterans Committee and the "USSR-Denmark" Society.

The showing of this movie is of considerable political significance—particularly for preserving and asserting the historical truth. The thing is that certain circles which claim that the landing of Soviet troops on Bornholm in May 1945 was not dictated by military necessity (for the war had already ended by then) make themselves known in Denmark from time to time. The movie shows the Soviet troops' liberation mission and also confirms the need for it with regard to Bornholm.

On the screen, the illustrious Soviet military leader G.K. Zhukov together with representatives of the three allied powers' command receives the unconditional surrender of the armed forces of defeated Hitlerite Germany. The war is considered over. However, not everywhere in Europe have shells and bombs stopped exploding. The 12,000-strong German garrison on Bornholm has also refused to surrender. The Soviet command was forced to take decisive measures to crush the last seats of resistance by Hitlerite troops. There followed bombing strikes by Soviet aircraft against two ports on the island, which the occupiers had made their strong points. A remarkable point: We see a shot of the former governor of Bornholm testifying that, probably for the first time in the history of wars, the island's population was warned by the Soviet command of the coming air raids, as a result of which there were almost no casualties among the peaceful inhabitants. Then came our ultimatum. But it seemed that nothing could make the garrison command see reason.

Under those conditions, a seaborne force began landing on Bornholm 9 May 1945, followed by units of the 19th Army's 132d Rifle Corps. Convinced of the senselessness of further resistance, the occupying troop command surrendered.

Bornholm was liberated. Soviet troops left the island at the beginning of April 1946, soon after the Danish Government had raised the question of that. By that time, it had become able to administer the island by means of its own resources.

More than 4 decades have elapsed since then. In meetings and conversations with Danes, we saw for ourselves that there are still people on the island who remember the Soviet liberator servicemen and speak kindly and warmly of them. We got the impression that stormy human economic and industrial activity has not, as it were, touched this corner of the world, which is cared for and is actively visited by tourists. According to the Danes, this cannot be said of another island belonging to Denmark—Greenland, where one of the largest U.S. airbases (at Thule) has been situated for many years now.

It is no coincidence, it must be thought, that after the premiere of the movie *"The Russians on Bornholm"* members of the audience went up to Ole Askman, its director, and—some jokingly, some in earnest—advised him to make another movie: *"The Americans in Greenland."* Well, the contrast would be striking.

### Papandreou on Possible Closure of U.S. Bases

*LD081727 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Athens November 8 TASS—Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, addressing the members of the Central Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)—the ruling party of the country—has stated that four U.S. bases on Greek territory will be closed down if the United States does not prove that their presence meets the national interests of Greece.

The head of the Greek Government spoke on the eve of Greek-U.S. talks, beginning on Monday, on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece.

In an interview with the Italian *Il Tempo* newspaper, Papandreou declared against the presence of foreign navies in the Mediterranean. He also said: "We want foreign military bases to be absent from the Mediterranean".

The prime minister said the threat to Greece was posed by its NATO ally, Turkey, and not by the Soviet Union or Warsaw Treaty countries.

Andreas Papandreou reaffirmed the friendly nature of Greece's relations with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. "The scope of this friendship and joint cooperation is so wide that we cannot expect a military attack on the part of these countries", he stated.

### Soviet Envoy Holds News Conference in Turkey

*TA061950 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1730 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Ankara (AA)—Soviet Ambassador to Ankara Albert Sergeyevich Chernyshev [name as received] has said that the Soviet Union receive favorably Turkey's assurances that it will not engage in any other nuclear commitments.

Speaking during a news conference held in Ankara to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the ambassador said that modernization in the field of nuclear armaments will not serve the cause of peace.

In response to a question on the international Montreux Convention on the juridical status of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles (signed in 1936), he said that Moscow did not intend to modify this convention and had taken no steps for doing so.

He added that within the framework of the new political views declared by the Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union desired to pursue a policy of good-neighborliness with Turkey, without prejudicing its relations with third countries like the United States.

On the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Turkey, he said that this visit will take place next year, adding that Turkish President Kenan Evren was expected to visit the Soviet Union.

Refering to economic relations, Chernyshev said that new means existed for the further strengthening of these relations. He concluded by saying that his visit to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was held in a good atmosphere.

## Latin America

### Ortega Takes Steps for Cease-Fire

*LD070639 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Managua November 6 TASS—President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua announced the decision of the Nicaraguan Government to take steps through an intermediary in order to bring about a ceasefire between the Sandinista People's Army and contra armed groups.

This move, he pointed out, will be made under the existing laws and demonstrate who advocates peace only in words. The leadership of the country will never embark on political talks with the contra ring-leaders or the United States—talks which would touch upon the issue of power.

Nicaragua's domestic problems can be solved only by the people of our country, the president emphasized. At the same time he reaffirmed that the Nicaraguan Government was ready to start a dialogue with the United States on ensuring mutual security and normalizing bilateral relations.

Daniel Ortega was addressing a public rally held Thursday in Revolution Square in the nation's capital.

Despite steps taken by the national leadership to implement the Guatemala accords and achieve peace in the region, the U.S. aggression continues, the president went on to say. Nicaragua strictly abides by the Guatemala accords. A commission for national reconciliation has been formed in the country and a political dialogue with the opposition has started. The *Prensa* newspaper and the radio station of the Rome Catholic Church have re-opened, religious figures who opposed the revolution have been allowed to return home and a unilateral ceasefire has been introduced. The National Assembly approved two new laws—on the amnesty for the citizens tried and sentenced for counter-revolutionary activities since 1981 and on the lifting of the state of emergency. However, the laws will go into force only when the armed aggression against Nicaragua is stopped. When military aid to the contras is terminated, when contra bases in Honduras are dismantled and when the U.S. heeds the call of Central American nations for an end to foreign military presence in the region.

In a gesture of goodwill Nicaragua unilaterally stopped combat operations against the contras on a vast territory where their bands are operating, Daniel Ortega went on to say. As a result, some 600 counter-revolutionaries have downed arms and invoked their right to the amnesty. However, the contra ringleaders have to date failed to react to the decision of the government.

This is why, the president announced, the national leadership has decided to end the unilateral ceasefire from November 7 and resume combat operations against the contras who continue terrorizing the civilian population.

With the process of democratization domestic reactionary forces began to scale up their activities with a view to hindering the implementation of the Guatemla accords.

The president said that the Nicaragua Government abided and would continue to abide by the accords and that right-wing forces would not be able to strangle the Sandinista revolution.

A majority of the people of Nicaragua are on the side of the revolution and are ready to defend its gains and the country's independence from encroachments on the part of foreign and domestic reactionary forces, Daniel Ortega emphasized.

## Chilean Communists Hold Plenary Session

*PY072248 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 6 Nov 87*

["Text" of document entitled "Let Us Promote Mobilization, Our Level of Combat, and the Unity of the People Through a Popular Rebellion of the Masses to Defeat the Fascists' Intention of Remaining in Power," issued by the Communist Party of Chile in October in Santiago]

[Text] The PCCh [Communist Party of Chile] Central Committee recently held a plenary session in Santiago. The meeting was attended by the committee members living in Chile—most members are currently living in Chile—and others currently in exile. Among those attending was political commission member Volodia Teitelboim. After a fruitful exchange of views, in which all comrades engaged, the report submitted by the political commission was approved. The report includes an analysis of the current situation and an evaluation of possible actions. The commission then analyzed and approved the (?confono) [expansion unknown], which dealt with military issues.

The document adds: The Central Committee decided to send greetings to the CPSU on the 70 anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. The rank-and-file and other party organs as soon as possible must became acquainted with and must analyze issues discussed during the meeting.

The document concludes by stating: Fulfillment of the tasks outlined during the meeting aims at setting in motion our policy of a popular rebellion of the masses, involving the most intense struggle on the part of the people, at a national level, seeking to end as soon as possible the dictatorship oppressing the country.

Santiago, October 1987

## Issue 9-Point Document

*PY072316 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT*

[Document issued by the Communist Party of Chile and published by the press bulletin of the (?206th) issue of the newspaper EL EXILIO of 26 October-3 November 1987; place not given]

[Text] The PCCh [Communist Party of Chile] has released the following statement:

1. Pinochet and the most strongly reactionary members of his regime have enforced a new repressive law which has been condemned by the country's democratic conscience and has elicited protests from several sectors. The objective of this law, which curtails freedom of expression and information, is to silence the PCCh, the Clodomiro Almeyda- led Socialist Party, and the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]. This law, which seeks to provide new grounds for attacking the left and, in one word, to attack the entire democratic opposition, is an instrument of terror against the press.

2. Article 8 of this law, which is legally absurd, reflects an extreme position of the imperialist doctrine known as the National Security Doctrine. The regulations of this article are even worse, because they reiterate and expand the terms of the repudiated, cursed law of the cold war period.

This law is specifically aimed at submitting the mass media to error.

3. The objective of these regulations is to pave the way for the plebiscite fraud that the tyrant has designed in order to remain in power for an indefinite period.

4. The strong opposition that this law has met reflects both its terrorist contents and the dictatorship's lack of political support.

5. With serenity and firmness, we hereby state that the PCCh will not be silenced, and the tyranny must be clearly aware of this. Our voice, our opinion, and our advice will reach the people regardless of the law. Whatever the dictatorship does, no one will be able to separate us from our people and their struggle. Our struggle will continue, without a truce. Fourteen years of (?hardships) should have been enough to convince Pinochet and his henchmen that the PCCh cannot be destroyed, becaused its only objective is to serve the working class and the people.

6. We are sure that all leftist opposition sectors and all the democrats will manage to overcome the obstacles raised in their way.

7. The approval of this legal absurdity has once again shown that in our fatherland the only path leading to freedom is the break of the Fascist system of government. Who can refuse to admit that those who have been fiercely harassed have the right to rebel against a regime that has outlawed 40% or more of the people, and that has threatened a similar sector of the population?

8. The stubborness of the tyrant has made things more clear. It is imperative to struggle and to promote concerted action by all the democrats to end the fascist regime.

9. Article 8 and its consequences will not survive a single day after the tyranny is finished. This article must be wiped out now. To this end, it is essential to promote unity and social mobilization.

[Signed] PCCh Political Commission. Santiago, October 1987.

### Yazov, Lizichev Receive Cuba's Gonzalez

*PM061425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 87 Single Edition p 1*

[Unattributed reports under general heading "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] On 5 November Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Division General R. Acevedo Gonzalez, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, who has stopped over in the Soviet Union. They had a warm, friendly conversation, in which Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, took part.

On the same day Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, had a meeting with Division General R. Acevedo Gonzalez, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. During their conversation Comrade R. Acevedo Gonzalez was briefed on USSR Armed Forces political organs' activity to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on restructuring issues and was informed on progress to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

## BRIEFS

### Colombian Scientific Agreement Signed

The Soviet Union and Colombia have signed a scientific-technical cooperation program for 1987-1988. Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, and Carlos Holmes, Colombian ambassador in the USSR, signed a cooperation agreement in the areas of science and technology, sports and medicine, music and art, literature and other areas. [Excerpt] *[Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0200 GMT 6 Nov 87 PA]*

### Venezuelan Friendship Group

Caracas November 5 TASS—The setting up of a parliamentary group of Venezuelan-Soviet friendship here has become one of major events in the political and social life of Venezuela on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. The group was instituted at a special meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Venezuelan Congress. The meeting was attended by representatives of all political parties which have seats in this legislative body of the republic. The group is headed by Angel Ramon la Sosa of the Republican Democratic Union (URD) Party, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Text] *[Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 5 Nov 87 LD]*

### Exchange Program With Columbia

Moscow, 5 November(TASS)—Expansion of cooperation by various ministries and departments is envisaged in a cultural and scientific exchange program between the USSR and Colombia for 1987-88, signed in Moscow today. The program embraces contacts of representatives of the two countries in the fields of literature and art, cinema and TV, education, health and sport. [Text] *[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 5 Nov 87 LD]*

## Reportage on Gorbachev Activities

### Talks With Castro

*LD061337 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The Cuban leader conveyed cordial greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, noting that this was a major event in the life not only of the Soviet people, but also of all genuine revolutionaries, all of progressive mankind. [Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 8 November publishes the same TASS report, but renders "cordial greetings" as "ardent congratulations."]

He pointed to the immense effect left on the minds and hearts of people around the world by the celebrations in Moscow over the past days.

Both sides gave much attention to the present state and prospects of Soviet-Cuban relations. They stressed that the level of cooperation attained made it possible to resolve many important tasks of establishing the material and technical basis of socialism in Cuba and opened up opportunities for considerable growth of its efficiency.

In exchanging views, the Soviet and the Cuban leaders paid special attention to expanding the two countries' contribution to handling global problems of the time, above all those related to the cessation of the arms race and transition to real nuclear disarmament.

They pointed to direct relationship between disarmament and development. The sides also noted the growing acuteness of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries engendered by the policy of neocolonialism.

The meeting was held in a spirit of comradely trust and complete mutual understanding.

### Speaks at Reception

*LD071842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR today gave a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At the reception were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye. K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, A.N. Yakovlev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, D.T. Yazov, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, G.P. Razumovskiy, and I.V. Kapitonov.

Present in the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets; leaders of ministries and departments; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; Leninist party veterans; participants in the October Revolution; front ranking representatives of industry and agriculture; prominent scientists; masters of culture; military commanders; and participants in the military parade on Red Square.

It was attended by the leaders of party-and-state and party-and-government delegations from socialist and developing countries, the leaders of communist and workers' parties, revolutionary democratic and national democratic parties, and liberation movements, representatives of socialist, social democratic and labor parties, and outstanding public figures, who have attended revolution anniversary celebrations.

The ambassadors of foreign countries accredited in Moscow, representatives of the clergy, and Soviet and foreign correspondents attended as well.

Those present were addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

Esteemed foreign guests,

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Soviet people and Government let me greet all of you who have shared with us the festivities on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We are sincerely grateful to our guests for their congratulations and wishes to the Soviet people and our party and for their solidarity with the immense efforts we are applying to achieve sweeping change in this country. We duly appreciate what you said these days about the significance of our efforts not only to Soviet society, but also to the rest of the world.

Perestroyka is a realization of the ideas of the October Revolution and Lenin's cause and a continuation of the accomplishments we owe to all generations of Soviet people. Its inspiring meaning is to open up the potential of socialism and its material, democratic and humanist potentialities more fully for the benefit of man. The

undertaking we have launched is an arduous one. We are only at the beginning of the road, but we have taken this path irrevocably and made the important first steps.

As our great revolutionary holiday which is dear to all of us has been marked these days, the Soviet people's desire to go forward and their support for the newly-started perestroyka drive have made themselves felt especially forcefully. They are the main guarantee that what we have planned will eventually be fulfilled and the objectives reached.

The 70th birthday of the Soviet country has coincided with a watershed moment in world development. The world is to clear a mountain of formidable dangers. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power for the relentless mountain to be negotiated and mankind's survival made certain.

On these festive days we call on other nations to look together for ways towards general security, and declare that we shall exert maximum effort for the progress of civilization not to come abruptly to an end. We must work all together to make sure that it brings people spiritual satisfaciton and material well-being.

We are prepared to do everything for ever better mutual understanding and broader interaction among all those who can act responsibly, with account taken of present-day realities.

Naturally enough, we shall continue working tirelessly for the benefit of peace and progress in a brotherly alliance with our friends, the socialist countries, and in close contact with the communist parties and other parties and organizations expressing the will and interests of the working-class, democratic, liberation and anti-war movements.

Permit me to greet you once again and wish sound health and happiness to the foreign guests and success and resolve in the work for a better and more secure future to all the nations you represent here.

The people in this country made their choice in 1917, a choice in favor of socialism and peace, a decisive and final choice. Our perestroyka and revolutionary renewal is the choice of the October Revolution.

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Vietnam, said in a reply speech:

Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev,

Esteemed Comrades and Friends,

It is a great privilege for me on behalf of the foreign guests to express our profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation for the invitation to attend festivities on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and a meeting of representatives of parties and movements and for the warm and amiable welcome given to us by the fraternal Soviet people.

The presence of representatives of 178 parties and movements from 120 countries in all continents at the celebrations in Moscow, capital of the world's first socialist state founded by Vladimir Lenin, underlines the great significance of the October Revolution and the Soviet Union's tremendous role in the destiny of the nations of the world.

The October Revolution, which has written one of the most fascinating and sparkling pages into the history of mankind, is a source of inspiration for the working people of the whole world, embarking on the path of liberating themselves of the fetters of exploitation, oppression, hunger and poverty, the path of building a new—free, prosperous and happy—life.

The 70 years of the vibrant development of the Soviet State have been striking evidence of the attainment of the lofty ideals of the October Revolution and the great possibilities of socialism. Over these decades the national liberation movement and the struggle by the oppressed classes for emancipation, for social progress and peace have taken on an unprecedented dimension and won spectacular victories. These thorough-going revolutionary changes ahve taken place under the impact of the October Revolution.

The Vietnamese people always remember that their triumphant August Revolution has been illuminated by the glorious ideas of the October Revolution.

We are grateful to the Soviet people who have accomplished great exploits in the name of their homeland and for the benefit of all mankind.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people are continuing to hold aloft the banner of the October Revolution. The goal of the far-reaching and all-round restructuring effort in the USSR is to carry on the cause of the October Revolution and bring out the advantages of socialism more fully.

The significance of perestroyka goes far beyond the Soviet Union. It is exerting potent influence on the cause of protecting peace and on revolutionary changes on the planet.

The foreign guests set great store by the initiative by the USSR for holding a meeting of representatives of parties and movements timed for the October Revolution anniversary. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev put it aptly in his final remarks at our forum: It was a unique meeting. We conducted a frank exchange of opinions, listening to one

another with respect. Despite the fact that representatives of parties and movements attending the meeting voiced different opinions on some or other matters, it is important that we were unanimous on the issues of vital importance to all mankind. A powerful voice for peace, for an end to the arms race and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe and the use of violence in international relations sounded in the statements at the meeting. We support any positive contribution to continued progress to a safer and more secure world. Participants in the meeting expressed concern about the state of the environment and the enormous debt of the Third World and demonstrated an interest in establishing a new international economic order.

The close cooperation and cohesion of all forces for peace and democracy are needed today like never before for solving these problems and expediting general progress.

The Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements fortified our belief in the possibility of coordinating large-scale actions by forces for peace, national independence, democracy and progress to tackle the pressing problems worrying mankind. The meeting was useful from every point of view.

Comrades and friends,

We shall soon leave Moscow, carrying with us deepest impressions from the report made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a revolution anniversary sitting and his remarks at the meeting. From the bottom of our hearts we express a feeling of friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people and wish them further and emphatic success with their perestroyka effort.

May mankind have peace and happiness.

Good health to you, comrades and friends.

The speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh were greeted with prolonged applause. The reception was held in a comradely, cordial atmosphere.

### Meets With Kaysone Phomvihan

*LD061227 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev,general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin on November 6 with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos.

During the exchange of views on issues of Soviet-Laotian relations, held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, Phomvihan expressed satisfaction with the results of the Moscow discussion on ways to enhance the efficiency of economic cooperation.

Gorbachev said that the Lao people, building in difficult conditions the foundations of socialism, might count on the Soviet Union's continued support and assistance.

In discussing international problems, they noted great positive significance of the meeting of representatives of parties and movements which came to Moscow to attend festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Special attention was given to the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

It was stressed within this context that the programme for national reconciliation, advanced by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, paved the way for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The USSR and Laos will promote this in all ways in the interests of the Kampuchean people and the cause of peace and security in the region and the world at large.

### Sees Heng Samrin, Hun Sen

*BK091415 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received and had talks in Moscow today with Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and PRK Council of State chairman, and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was also present.

During the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and equality, the two sides discussed issues relating to the development of the situation in and around Cambodia.

### Meets Mongolia's Batmonh

*LD061302 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin on November 6 with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Conveying heartfelt greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, Batmonh stressed that the Mongolian working people marked the jubilee as their own holiday.

Satisfaction was expressed during the conversation with the successful development of Soviet-Mongolian relations that had rich traditions of international solidarity.

The CPSU and the MPRP would continue to strengthen all-round cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia, between the two fraternal peoples, paying special attention to the consistent implementation of agreed upon measures on raising its efficiency.

Batmonh noted the principled importance of the provisions set out in Gorbachev's report at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin for the theory and practice of building socialism.

Both sides highly assessed the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements which attended the celebrations.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship.

### Receives Foreign Ambassadors

*LD091209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 87 Second Edition pp 2, 5 ["M.S. Gorbachev's Reception for Heads of Embassies"—PRAVDA headline]*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—On 6 November, Mikhail Gorbachev received the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception, held in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace, was attended by Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedev.

The heads of the diplomatic missions warmly congratulated the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the other Soviet leaders and the Soviet people with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In his speech the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador of the DPRK in the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong said:

Esteemed General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev,

I have the honour to express to you the sincere gratitude of the heads of diplomatic missions present here for devoting your valuable time today to meeting the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Availing myself of this occasion I would like on behalf of the diplomatic missions in Moscow to wholeheartedly congratulate you, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, the other Soviet leaders and the Soviet people upon the 70th anniversary of the USSR's red-leter anniversary.

We are following with interest your vigorous and multifaceted activity pursued with the aim of accelerating the country's social and economic development and attaining restructuring in all fields, and also your substantive speeches on the present situation in the Soviet Union and on further tasks.

Today, when mankind faces a permanent threat of nuclear catastrophe, it is the common striving of all countries and all peoples to ensure peace on earth. This can be achieved only by the unflagging efforts of all countries, both big and small.

People in the world followed with profound attention the talks between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States in Geneva and Reykjavik and are following the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

May friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of countries, represented by the heads of diplomatic missions present here, and the government and people of the USSR strengthen in the interests of peoples and the cause of peace in the whole world.

Permit me to wish the Soviet people successes in the cause of the Soviet Union's development and prosperity, lasting peace and security in the whole world, and to you, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, good health, happiness and successes in your responsible activity.

After that Mikhail Gorbachev took the floor. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Doyen,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Comrades,

It is with sincere gratitude that we accept the congratulations of the Moscow diplomatic corps, kind words and wishes addressed to our people, to our country. Yes, we have taken pride in our revolution and do so now. From the very outset it had a lofty meaning for all humankind and an enormous humanistic potential.

Fate has not been very kind to our country. We said so honestly and openly. All kinds of things happened but, then, it would be unrealistic to assume that only victories will be encountered on the road to the future—a road that no one has travelled before. Many of you know that full well from their own experience.

However, at all points in history we have remained loyal to the ideals of popular justice and human rights for millions. Now we have entered a new stage that makes it possible to bring out the potential of our revolution and of the socialist system to a much fuller degree.

The current anniversary of the October Revolution is filled with a special meaning for Soviet people. As we engage in restructuring, as we seek new, innovative solutions with the aim of perfecting Soviet society and accelerating its development we are trying to bring our efforts in line with the fruitful ideas initiated by V.I. Lenin, his methods and style of work, his immortal theoretical and moral heritage.

We proceed from the same premise in working to make international relations more democratic and humane and in appraising our efforts in that sphere. The principal underlying idea here is also very simple: It is impossible to ensure national interests at the expense of or by damaging the interests of all others. Conversely, causing damage to someone means causing damage to oneself and all others.

A balance of interests—such is the foundation of comprehensive security. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states set forth at the United Nations a plan for achieving it. We invite everyone to engage in a dialogue, an unbiassed and open discussion of all ideas that promote mutual understanding and cooperation. The world is still plagued by excessive suspicion which is akin to the excessive amount of armaments. We call upon everyone to work toward overcoming atavisms of fear and to boldly embark on the road of trust.

We ask you, comrades and sirs, to convey this to your capitals. Such is our political and moral approach to the conduct of international affairs based on a realistic perception of the present-day world. Now all politicians have one main task—to find enough common sense, intellect and will to help mankind pass through this very dangerous, critical stage despite all difficulties, contradictions, prejudices, and all legacies of the past.

Among the multitude of difficult and sinister problems of this stage—regional, ecological, energy, food and problems generated by unemployment, hunger, crime, terrorism and infant mortality—the prime and main problem is to cope with the threat posed to the world by weapons of mass annihilation.

What is needed is the highest sense of responsibility, an objective approach to the views of others, account of their positions, readiness for joint quest and a keen sense of the future. As we see it, all this comprises also the main criteria of the diplomacy of new thinking. And it is thus that the Soviet Union strives to act. The latest example: the results of the Soviet-American accords in Moscow and Washington which we highly value.

In all times the mission of diplomats was not a simple one. While today its special role is in placing on the political plane the striving of the peoples for peace and their increased interest in one another, in consolidating the improvement of the international atmosphere in interstate accords.

You work in Moscow and it can be said that you breathe the air of perestroyka. And the way the leadership of your countries understands and assesses what really is happening here, our intentions and the genuine essence of our foreign policy depends in many ways on you.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership I would like to express hope that your activity will further serve the drawing closer together of countries and peoples, trust between them and the elimination of the threat of war.

May I also wish you and your families, your leaders, the countries that you represent successes, prosperity and peace.

The reception of the heads of diplomatic missions passed in a friendly atmosphere.

### Receives Message From Dubcek [

*LD060942 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Mikhail Gorbachev said that the 178 communist and other left- wing party and progressive movement delegations meeting to discuss the main problems of our age, such as curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, was useful. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, at a press conference held in Moscow, it was said that at the time, the Soviet Union and its allies, in a difficult situation, made the decision for military action in Czechoslovakia in 1968 with difficulty. It is in this connection that Alexander Dubcek, who 20 years ago was the first secretary of the CPCZ expressed his good wishes in a telegram to the Soviet leadership on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

### Mengistu Greets Gorbachev, Meets Others

*EA062046 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam has cabled congratulations to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the occassion the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. He also held talks with foreign guests in Moscow. The PDRE palace reporter Adfea Seyoum reports as follows:

[Asfea] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the working people of Ethiopia greatly admire the USSR's accomplishments and victories in the last 70 years and rate very highly the close friendship with its

people. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, president of the PDRE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in the congratulatory message he sent last night on behalf of the WPE, the government and people of Ethiopia and on his own behalf to the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In a message to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade President Mengistu said that the Great October Socialist Revolution, which became victorious under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, not only liberated the Soviet masses from the oppressive capitalist system but opened a new historic chapter for all the peoples of the world to rid themselves of that system of exploitation. Because bringing about social change is the primary aim of the peoples, all the world's socialist, progressive and democratic forces are celebrating the anniversary with special emotions and memories.

He said that the working people of Ethiopia, who had been oppressed and degraded for years and who are now engaged in a democratic revolution to rid themselves gradually of backwardness, have benefited from the long experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and thus have a special and high regard for its celebration.

In his message Comrade Mengistu reiterated the admiration and full support of the WPE, government and people of Ethiopia for the USSR's sustained practical and constructive contribution toward lasting peace in our world, arms reduction and in particular nuclear arms reduction. He added that the negotiations on intermediate nuclear weapons, which are expected to be a stepping-stone toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, have begun producing satisfactory results. This is practical proof of the USSR's efforts based on a firm stand for world peace and the well being of mankind.

In conclusion Comrade President Mengistu expressed best wishes on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, the PDRE Government, and the people and on his own behalf for the total success of the multistage program being undertaken by the CPSU, Government and people of the USSR for promoting the realization of the objectives of socialism.

In another development Comrade President Mengistu last night received and held talks with various party secretaries general and representatives. These included Hungarian leader Comrade Kadar, Cuban leader Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, and Brother Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, defense minister of the revolutionary congress of Libya [as heard]. Comrade Mengistu held talks with the comrades on relations between the PDRE and their respective parties and governments. They also exchanged ideas on current international issues.

**Gorbachev 2 November Report Published**
*LD042238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Political Literature publishing house published a brochure by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: *October and Restructuring—The Revolution Continues [Oktyabr i Perestroyka—Revolutsiya Prodolzhayetsa]*—the report to the joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 70th anniverary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 2 November 1987.

The report of Comrade Gorbachev has been published in mass edition by the APN publishing house in English, French, Spanish, and German.

**Spokesman on 'Arafat-Gorbachev Talks**
*LD061528 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—The situation in the Middle East calls for vigorous and purposeful action by all those really interested in a settlement and in an enduring peace there and this is what has guided the Soviet Union in its dynamic interaction with the sides holding the key to achieving these goals, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He made the statement in response to a request by a TASS diplomatic correspondent to comment on the state of affairs regarding a Middle East settlement in view of the Soviet Union's intensive contacts with Arab leaders lately and of Mikhail Gorbachev's Thursday meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Moscow.

"The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Thursday," the spokesman said, "was, as we see it, highly significant to coordinating our actions in this direction with the PLO which indisputably is among the principal participants in the peace process in the Middle East."

"We share deep concern with the Palestinian leadership over the conflict in the Middle East continuing unresolved, which was what Yasir 'Arafat noted in his remarks at a Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"It can be said confidently that we are united with our Palestinian friends in the view that a lasting peace in the region can only result from a fair and comprehensive settlement.

"The turnpike to it lies through convening a plenipotentiary international conference under the U.N. aegis with the equal participation of all sides immediately concerned, including the PLO - the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"The Soviet Union," he emphasized, "intends to continue actively cooperating with the Palestinian leadership, Arab states and all interested sides on the pressing issues of the Middle East situation with accent on the need to start practical movement towards such a conference without delay."

### Historians Laud 'Scope' of Gorbachev Report

*PM051623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS report: "At the Great October Revolution 70th Anniversary Press Center"]

[Text] "The historic path of the Land of the Soviets" was the theme of the press conference at the Great October Revolution 70th anniversary press center 4 November. Soviet and foreign journalists were addressed by G.L. Smirnov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.V. Volobuyev and Yu.A. Polyakov, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Doctor of Historical Sciences O.A. Rzheshevskiy.

The press conference participants noted that the provisions and assessments in M.S. Gorbachev's report at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses give a powerful impetus to the development of social consciousness and scientific thinking and are topics for serious reflection. It is a document of tremendous political and theoretical significance.

The report offers historians particular scope for scientific activity. It enables them to consider a whole series of tasks in a new way methodologically and in specific terms. For example, the overwhelming majority of scientists did not experience for themselves the most complex and dramatic period in the history of the country and the party, which occurred in the twenties and thirties. And that, of course, is why original sources, many of which still have to be studied and disclosed, are particularly valuable to them. In this context the role and increased use of archives acquires special significance. Much is already being done. Quite a few documents previously not available for general use are being transferred from special depositories to the public rooms of libraries, and the possibility of publishing the memoirs of individual historical figures is being examined. This work should be continued, too.

The truth of life and its objective reflection have been clearly defined in Soviet historiography this year, Yu.A. Polyakov said. M.S. Gorbachev's report consolidates and develops these advanced and progressive trends. This important document is objectively directed both against the dogmatists still to be found in our science and against those who seek to erase particular aspects of Soviet history. It is noteworthy that this is the first time that a report of such importance has examined in such detail the various stages of Soviet society's development and expressed the idea of how important history's lessons are for present activity and for restructuring.

The scientist drew attention to the fact that history had often previously been dominated by a uniformity of assessments whereas now the development and contradictions of given individuals, with their positive and negative sides, are being portrayed. This applies to N.I. Bukharin, I.V. Stalin, and N.S. Khrushchev. The truth of history is not declared but confirmed—not by the emotions or by blind faith but by logic, thought, and facts.

The reality of history is that after the February Revolution the Russian peoples faced a social alternative—capitalism or socialism, P.V. Volobuyev said. And the working people freely chose the new form—the socialist path of development. Having taken power into its own hands in October 1917, the proletariat fulfilled its historic mission of salvation. Socialism has been our national destiny for 70 years now. It was only through socialism that the country was able to escape from backwardness and triumph in the unparalleled struggle against fascism.

O.A. Rzheshevskiy devoted his speech to the reflection of the events of World War II in historical science. He noted that the assessments contained in the report by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary offer scientists prospects for examining the problems of that period at a new level. A 10-volume history of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War is now being prepared, as are works produced jointly with colleagues from the socialist countries.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

### Participants Hail Gorbachev on Stalin

*LD030131 Moscow TASS in English 0052 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS—"The main thing which determines the attitude of an overwhelming majority of Soviet people at this stage is that they support perestroyka (reorganisation), and demand that it continuously make headway". These words from Mikhail Gorbachev's report at the celebration meeting in the

Kremlin were vividly confirmed at a news conference held at the press centre for covering the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet people regard with understanding the need to tighten discipline, to increase efficiency, to raise the quality of labour, said Kabdulla Romazanov, a steel smelter at the Karaganda Metallurgical Complex in Kazakhstan, Zaina Beishekeyeva, a shepherdess from Kirghizia, and Helve Rajk, principal of a school in the city of Tartu (Estonia). They did not get used to participating in news conferences, and their pronouncements were not always smooth-spoken but it was clear from the stories related by them that an intensive search is now under way at factories, construction projects, collective and state farms, and research organizations for ways to accelerate the economic and social development of the country.

During the reorganization process one has to encounter red tape, conservatism, stereotyped thinking, unwillingness to part with privileges, and attempts at continuing to live according to the old ways.

Mikhail Ulyanov, people's actor of the USSR, artistic director of the Vakhtangov theatre, emphasised that the main thing now is to secure that the potential of the people get emancipated in the conditions of openness and democratisation.

"The revitalisation process involves broad masses of people. This is why perestroyka has got to triumph", he said.

In answer to questions concerning the evaluation of the Stalin period in the life of Soviet society, given in Mikhail Gorabchev's report, Mikhail Ulyanov said:

"The report indicated the way for the historical comprehension of our history. Reorganization with regard to history is as essential as is that in the economic field and in other spheres of our society's life. Unlike the CPSU's Twentieth Congress, at which Stalin's personality cult was condemned at a closed-door session, today's evaluation of the period was voiced countrywide and worldwide".

"Reorganization is the concern of everyone. At the same time one should not think only of one's own livestock farm or collective farm. One should think of the entire country, in countrywide categories", said Anna Sivolap, a milking machine operator from Poltava region (Ukraine).

### Veterans' Letter Praises Gorbachev

*LD041607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] The CPSU, Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, have been sent a letter of greeting by old Bolsheviks, veterans of Lenin's party, the revolution and the civil war, participants in the struggle for power of the soviets and the building of socialism in our country.

All of us are most profoundly impressed, the letter says, by the report by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive session devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was our very happy lot to see embodied in life Lenin's dream of transforming a previously backward country into a great socialist power. There is no doubt of the vital force of the party's policy and that the Soviet country will emerge from restructuring still mightier. We ardently welcome the line of uncompromising struggle against negative processes and phenomena in public life, which is in no small degree assisted by the broad use of the party's tested weapon of criticism and self-criticism, all-round guarantee of the conditions of glasnost and democratization of society.

Despite their age, the veterans do not stand aside from the vital problems of restructuring. We see our duty as primarily the upbringing of new generations, those who come to take our place and we are sure they will make a worthy contribution to the common cause.

We are profoundly grateful, it continues, to the party Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the USSR Council of Ministers for their high appreciation of our contribution to the cause of the revolution and the defense of its gains, and we assure them that we will in future always be in the front ranks of fighters for the revolutionary transformation and the homeland, for peace throughout the world.

The letter was signed by 901 people.

### Anniversary Marked by Parade in Red Square

#### Military Chiefs Meet

*PM051051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Report by unnamed "own correspondent": "Parade Participants' Meeting"]

[Text] There was a festive meeting on 31 October at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses of participants in the Red Square military parade to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Great October.

The meeting presidium comprised Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Genera Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; I.A. Larin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; N.I. Shlyaga, chief of a CPSU Central

Committee Administrative Organs Department sector; Colonel General V.S. Rodin, military council member and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, military council member and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Lieutenant General V.A. Silakov, military council member and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; Aviation Colonel General L.L. Batekhin, military council member and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Vice Admiral V.I. Panin, military council member and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Colonel General N.V. Kalinin, commander of the airborne troops; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow party obkom; other military commanders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by A.I. Makunin, military council member and chief of the Moscow Military District Political Directorate. Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the district forces, delivered a report on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The participants in the upcoming 116th military parade were warmly greeted by N.N. Shcherbakova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, USSR State Prize winner, and weaver at the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" cotton combine in Moscow; V.P. Denisov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR People's Artist L.A. Chursina, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR pilot-cosmonaut Aviation Major General P.R. Popovich.

### Yazov To Review

*PM041623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Single Edition p 4*

[Order No 10 by V. Arkhipov, chief of the Moscow City Garrison, dated 3 November 1987: "On the Troop Parade 7 November 1987"]

[Text] 1. A parade of troops from the Moscow Garrison is to be held in Moscow's Red Square at 1000 on 7 November, the day of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The troop parade will be reviewed by Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR defense minister.

The parade is to be commanded by me.

2. Formation and unit commanders are to send out markers and parade the troops in accordance with the approved schedule at the appointed time.

Winter full dress uniform and service caps are to be worn.

3. Major General G.D. Bashkin, commandant of the Moscow Kremlin, is to fire an artillery salute in accordance with my instructions.

4. I entrust Lieutenant General V.D. Serykh, military commandant of Moscow City, with the overall organization of the maintenance of order in Red Square.

Colonel General V. Arkhipov, chief of the Moscow City Garrison and commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District

### Moscow TV Relays Parade

LD071555 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0642 GMT on 7 November 1987 carries live coverage of the festivities in Moscow's Red Square marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The opening scene shows Red Square and the surrounding area as the assembled crowds and military units wait for the parade to start. A banner on a department store carries the slogan "1987: Democracy, Peace, Restructuring, Acceleration." Two large placards are visible, one carrying Lenin's portrait, the other carrying Lenin's first decrees: "All power to the Soviets, peace to the peoples, land to the peasants" and the date 1917.

A brief clip of archive film is shown of an early Red Square parade with Lenin soluting the participants.

At 0658 GMT foreign guests and Soviet leaders take up their positions on the top of the Lenin Mausoleum. At one point the announcer states: "The participants in the parade warmly welcome Comrades Gorbachev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Yakovlev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov, who are on the central stand of the Mausoleum." All those named, except for Yeltsin, can be positively identified from the video coverage.

At 0700 GMT USSR Defense Minister Yazov and Colonel General Arkhipov, chief of the Moscow Military District and commander of the parade, ride in open-topped vehicles on a tour of the assembled units, stopping at intervals for Yazov to salute and greet them. The mechanized units are seen to be armed with SA-3, SA-13, RDM, SA-8, SA-1 and FROG-7 missiles.

At 0708 GMT Yazov leaves his car and mounts the steps to the Mausoleum. Yazov takes his place between Gorbachev and Gromyko to deliver the traditional address.

Next, the bands strike up the Soviet anthem and those present salute the assembled units. The camera provides close-up shots of Gorbachev and Yazov for several moments at this point.

At 0721 GMT the order is given and the parade begins, led by the Moscow Military School of Music. The units immediately following are dressed in uniforms of the

revolutionary period. These include Red Guards and sailors, a civl war detachment, a cavalry unit, and a unit accompanying Tachanki gun carriages of 1917.

Next, 150 combat banners are carried into the square by troops led by a veteran general. These are followed in turn by representatives of the following units: The Frunze Military Academy; the Lenin Military-Political Academy; the Dzerzhinskiy Suvorov Academy; the Malinovskiy Armored Troops Military Academy; the Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy; the Timoshenko Chemical Defense Troops Academy (the announcer notes at this point that "Many research workers and students from the academy helped from the very first days to eliminate the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl AES."); the Gagarin Air Force Academy Cadets; the Professor Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy; the Leningrad Higher Naval Engineering School; Airborne Assault Troops; the Moscow Soviet Border Troops Higher Command School of the USSR KGB; a detachment of Baltic Marines; the Dzerzhinskiy Internal Troops Division of the USSR MVD; the Moscow and Kalinin Suvorov School Cadets; Leningrad Nakhimov Naval School Cadets; and Kremlin Cadets from the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School.

The mechanized part of the parade opens with shots of eight-wheeled APC's, apparently a derivative of the BTR-70, but with differences in exhaust muffler and hatch covers, followed by BMP-2's, which are seen in an approach road to Red Square.

Four open vehicles carrying banners enter the square, followed by BRMD scout cars. There are then a further 13 scout cars, followed by APC's tentatively identified as the previously unseen BTR-80. The commentator identifies these vehicles as belonging to the Kalinin Taman Motorized Rifle Guards Division.

The announcer then notes that the armored vehicles of the airborne forces are in the square. The first group of vehicles in this section comprises about 20 turreted BMD's each carrying a driver, an officer and six crew in combat gear. These are followed by 21 BMD-2 M 1979 vehicles with no turret and carrying a crew of nine men in combat gear.

Next, the announcer identifies the Andropov Kentemir Armored Guards Division. The hardware at this point consists of 21 T-72 tanks, each with a cluster of about eight smoke-grenade tubes on the left side of the turret only and none on the right side, unlike in previous years when some were carried on each side.

The announcer now states that "columns of artillery, anti-air defense and missile troops are in the square". This section comprises 4 open vehicles with banners, 12 small self-propelled guns based on the BMD-2 M-1979 chassis, 12 M-1974 self-propelled howitzers, 12 M-1973 self-propelled guns, 12 M-1976 towed field guns behind 6-wheeler Kraz trucks each carrying 12 soldiers in the open back. The announcer continues: "Now passing the stand is a subunit of 152 MM guns. These are powerful artillery systems capable of destroying permanent fortifications deep within the enemy defenses". These are followed by 12 BM-21 rocket launchers. The announcer says: "by tradition, the artillery column ends with a subunit of contemporary rocket launchers".

The announcer next introduces a column of air defense forces. This column is headed by a number of vehicles carrying SA-13 missiles, followed by 12 SA-8B's mounted on amphibious vehicles. Finally, there are 12 or more vehicles each carrying 2 SA-3 missiles.

Next, the announcer says that missile complexes of the Air Defense forces are passing the stand. These comprise six or more vehicles carrying SS-21 missiles, followed by six FROG-7 missiles, and finally six SS-1 missiles.

At 0745 GMT the last of the mechanized units passes the review stands, concluding the military parade.

This is followed by a parade of standard bearers who follow a band behind a float bearing the slogan "On the course of October".

At 0751 GMT the civilian parade begins with a pageant of a 1918 demonstration with people in period dress. Participants form up in the square to the sound of slogans and children mount the Mausoleum to present flowers to the Soviet leaders and foreign guests. The camera dwells on Gorbachev for several moments as he talks with a child nearby.

The parade continues with eight columns of civilian demonstrators who march across the square. During this section of the parade a correspondent interviews RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy V.I. Koptyev, a worker at the Hammer and Sickle works, which is described as being in the forefront of restructuring.

At 0811 GMT and 0820 GMT the relay is briefly interrupted to show a wreath-laying ceremony in Leningrad attended by a military delegation and veterans who pay tribute to those who fell in the revolution, the civil war, and World War II. These reports, and reportage during the relay, are interspersed with clips of archive films featuring Soviet labor exploits during World War II and further interviews with a poet, labor veterans, and a retired Soviet general. At 0843 GMT a correspondent interviews CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall and an accompanying member of the CPUSA.

Further archive clips follow, interspersed with interviews with agricultural workers. At 0857 GMT a brief interview with a training officer is relayed from Leningrad. During the Leningrad relay a greetings telegram from the Soviet cosmonauts is read.

At 0907 GMT, as the civilian parade continues to march past the review stand, a banner is seen with the slogan "No stopping restructuring". A further banner carries Lenin's decree for peace and a placard shows Gorbachev talking with a construction worker.

At 0912 GMT there is an interview with the chairman of the DRA Central council of Trade Unions, who recalls early Soviet support for Afghan independence and Afghan recognition of the young Soviet government, which is followed by an interview with a Hungarian gasfield worker.

At 0915 GMT a model of the atomic ice-breaker *Lenin* is brought into the square. This is followed by a video clip of the first satellite and then shots of Gagarin entering his spaceship. Interviews follow with the director of the spaceflight control center and Cosmonauts Aleksandr Viktorenko and Aleksandr Laveykin.

Further banners are seen, bearing the slogans "Restructuring is the hope and faith of the people" and "Restructuring is a continuation of the cause of the people".

There are more interviews, with Writer Albert Nekrasov, who speaks about the Soviet Children's Fund, the writer (Mirashko), the composer Nurimov and construction worker Vladimir Borisov.

Next, at 0931 GMT, students perform a pageant on revolutionary themes. The relay concludes at 0938 GMT with aerial views of the Kremlin. During the relay the following line-up is shown, from left to right:

Army General Lushev; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Medvedev, Razumovskiy, Lukyanov, Dobrynin, Biryukova; CPSU Politburo Candidate Members Demichev, Slyunkov; Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Nguyen van Linh; CPSU Politburo Candidate Member Yakovlev; CPSU Politburo Members Zaykov, Chebrikov; Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gromyko; USSR Defense Minister Yazov; CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev; USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov; PZPR First Secretary Jaruzelski; CPSU Politburo Member Ligachev; BCP General Secretary Zhivkov; CPSU Politburo Member Solomentsev; MSZMP General Secretary Kadar; CPSU Politburo Members Shevardnadze, Vorotnikov; CPSU Central Audit Commission Chairman Kapitonov; CPSU Central Committee Secretary Dolgikh; LCY Presidiun Member Krunic; CPSU Central Committee Secretary Nikonov; Afghan President Najibullah; and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

As the parade continues there is occasionally some minor realignment of the positions of those listed. In addition, the following are also seen at various times: Yemeni Socialist Party General Secretary 'Ali Salim al-Bid; MPRP General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh; Angolan President Dos Santos; SED General Secretary Honecker; RCP Secretary General Ceausescu.

### Officials on Reviewing Stand

*LD071322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Moscow 7 Nov (TASS)—The military parade and the demonstration in Moscow's Red Square today were the culmination of the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. They began at 10 a.m.

On the review stand there were Mikhail Gorbachev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko, Lev Zaykov, Yegor Ligachev, Viktor Nikonov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Nikolay Slyunkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Boris Yeltsin, Nikolay Talyzin, Aleksandra Biryukova, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Anatoliy Lukyanov, Vadim Medvedev, Georgiy Razumovskiy, Ivan Kapitonov. [passage omitted]

Today's military parade has recalled the chapter of the heroic history of the Red Army. Students of the military and music high school were the first to come onto the square. Then the orchestra comprising 1,000 trumpets played music, and 150 standards of the units and formations that became famous during the civil war were carried across the Red Square. A combined regiment of troops dressed in uniforms of Red Guards and revolutionary sailors marched past. [passage omitted]

### Air Defense Forces Noted

LD071612 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November carries a relay of the festivities in Red Square marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At one point, as the air-defense equipment is passing the review stand, the announcer says the following:

"Surface-to-air missile combat installations are now on the square. For the Air Defense Forces this year was one in which values came to be reappraised. The incident over the West German Cessna aircraft and the analysis of the state of affairs within these troops by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo forced the servicemen to dramatically reappraise criteria for the demands they make of themselves and of the quality of combat equipment. It is not easy to regain the title sentinels of the sky, but those now crossing Red Square have done so by intensive study and hard military labor. Every air-defense serviceman repeats from memory the words spoken by Comrade Gorbachev at his meeting with the naval seamen of Severomorsk: All our gains must be reliably defended. Always remember this. Your task is to do your work honestly and conscientiously."

### Yazov Address

*PM072003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 87 First Edition pp 1,2*

["Comrade D.T. Yazov's Speech"]

[Text] Comrade Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of Great October, the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, working people of the Soviet Union, our esteemed foreign guests!

On behalf and on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, I welcome and congratulate you on this national holiday, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Seven decades ago a crucial event occurred in the history of our fatherland and the world. The workers and peasants of Russia, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, implemented the victorious socialist revolution. It started a fundamentally new, just social system. Our country, party, and people are pioneers and we are rightly proud of our history. The glorious deeds of those who accomplished the revolution will never fade. The memory of the heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, courageous patriots of the socialist fatherland, who defended the achievements of Great October and our Soviet power in cruel fighting with our enemies, is sacred. In a short historical period a mighty socialist power was created through the labor of the working class, the peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, all the nations and ethnic groups and all generations of Soviet people. The country possesses a developed economy, qualified cadres of production workers, specialists and scientists, an immense political and intellectual potential, and highly rich natural resources.

Following the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, work on the acceleration of social and economic development and the restructuring of all spheres of public life—work which is gigantic in its scale and revolutionary in its essence—developed in the country. The political line worked out by the party reflects fully and completely the will and the interests of the people.

In the period that has elapsed a start has been made to radical changes in the management of the economy, the economic mechanism, the socio-cultural sphere and the life of Soviet society. A deepening of democracy and a broadening of glasnost, criticism and self-criticism are becoming inseparable features of restructuring. This was convincingly spoken of at the festive session in Moscow devoted to the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Together with us, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is today being celebrated by the peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

The Soviet Union's authority and influence in the international arena have grown immeasurably. Loyal to Leninist principles in foreign policy, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have been firmly and consistently following a course of preserving and strengthening the universal peace and international cooperation and has been doing everything possible to see that the designs of aggressive imperialist circles are rebuffed, the military threat is lessened and a new world war averted. The new major initiatives that have been put forward of late by the Soviet Union are indeed aimed at this.

In this connection the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit assumes special importance. At the meeting a treaty is to be signed on the complete elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range and shorter-range missiles, and consideration given to the question regarding a future treaty on a 50% reduction in the strategic offensive armaments of the two countries and an accord on compliance with the ABM Treaty on both sides and not leaving it for an agreed timespan.

However, despite the favorable tendencies in international relations the situation in the world remains complex. The threat of nuclear war has not been removed. Ignoring the lessons of history, reactionary imperialist circles are continuing to strive for military superiority. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet State are taking the necessary measures to maintain the defensive potential of the Soviet Union at a level where no one would dare to disturb our peaceful life.

Our army and navy are equipped with first-class armaments and military equipment.

In the Soviet Armed Forces, as throughout the country as a whole, restructuring is under way, it is directed at enhancing in every way vigilance and combat readiness.

The armed Forces of the Soviet Union, in united combat formation with the armies of the fraternal member-states of the Warsaw Pact, are always ready to defend the socialist gains and fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in a worthy manner.

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the heroic Soviet people, and their valiant armed forces! Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the leading and directing force of Soviet society! Hurrah!

[assembled units reply] Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

### Soviet Troops in Afghanistan Mark GOSR

*LD080719 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 7 Nov 87*

["Meeting at the Kabul Garrison of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops"—TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 7 November (TASS)— A festive meeting devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and a parade of Soviet units of the Kabul garrison took place today.

The meeting was attended by Mohammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, and other officials.

The participants in the meeting laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument.

### Wreath Laid

*LD080803 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] The 70th anniversary of GOSR was marked today at the headquarters of the limited Soviet contingents in the DRA. Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrades Major General Mohammad Rafi, minister of defense, Lieutenant General Sayed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of interior, and Lieutenant General Gholan Faruq Yaqubi, minister of state security; and heads of political affairs of the armed forces' bodies attended the ceremony.

At the beginning of the ceremony, an officer of the limited Soviet contingents spoke about the victory of Great October Socialist Revolution; then Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur read out the congratulations message of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers and spoke of the selfless friendship and cooperation of the Soviet people with the DRA and said: We express appreciation to the great Soviet people, who do not stint on internationalist assistance for the people of Afghanistan to build a prosperous society and also to defend independence and national sovereignty.

(Keydosov), minister counsellor of the Soviet embassy in the DRA, also spoke at this ceremony. Comrade Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi, minister of defense, on behalf of DRA army personnel then congratulated the personnel of limited Soviet contingents on Great October Socialist Revolution festival.

## Visitor Activities, Comments, Meetings

### Castro Interviewed

*LD061155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Interview with Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent in Moscow; date not given—live or recorded; Castro in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Question] Did you sense the atmosphere of the meetings which are being held here?

[Castro] Yes, remarkable, remarkable. This meeting had a strong impression on everyone as a new manifestation, as an exceptional thing. I have been chatting with many people. We have many friends here and the session had a great impression on everyone as a result of the atmosphere of this meeting, the spirit of trust and true friendship which reigns here, and the sense of responsibility. I listened with great interest to all the speeches. Each speech has its own important factors, but I think that I must say that I think it will be a great success. Indeed, I [word indistinct] you that this was an historic meeting, and this opens up a new stage in international relations between the communist parties, the workers parties and left-wing forces throughout the world.

### Castro Greets Leaders

*PM091252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 4*

[Fidel Castro October Revolution anniversary greetings to Soviet leaders under general heading "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

to Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

to Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the people of Cuba and its Communist Party and Government, please accept warmest congratulations on the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which, under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin, opened up for mankind the most remarkable stage in its modern history. This year the celebrations are acquiring the character of worldwide festivities.

The path traveled by the Soviet people in these 70 years was long, hard, and dangerous, but the victories sustained by them despite the tremendous difficulties caused by civil war, imperialist blockade, fascist aggression, cold war, and the arms race are therefore all the more inspiring.

Today it is not the guns of the "Avrora" that announce to the world new events of exceptional importance. Together with the Soviet people and the CPSU, the voices of all progressive mankind are raised in the demand for an end to the senseless arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism in the reckless desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR and thereby reverse the process of socialist building and the liberation of the oppressed peoples.

Seventy years after the victory of Great October, the Soviet Union once again acts as the main active force in matters that are equally important and decisive for

history—in the struggle for the world's liberation from the threat of nuclear war. Mankind is grateful to it for this and hopes that the struggle will continue.

Concern for the present in the interests of the future is characteristic of the efforts made by the USSR in the struggle for peaceful resolution of regional conflicts and for the attainment of an agreement on general disarmament, which will make it possible to utilize the colossal funds currently spent on the arms race for the sake of the noble goals of saving the millions of people who are faced with the threat of death from starvation as a result of the unjust economic order imposed on them.

The dynamic Soviet foreign policy, under your party's wise leadership, is being implemented simultaneously with the profound transformations and changes in the USSR aimed at overcoming difficulties and augmenting the impressive successes achieved by the Soviet people in the 70 years since the victory of the revolution.

The process of seeking solutions to the accumulated problems and future paths of development testifies to the desire to accelerate progress along the path of socialism, improving the supreme form of organization of society.

Cuba is following this process with tremendous interest. In our specific conditions we are advancing along the path of resolutely rectifying our own shortcomings.

I would like to express the solidarity of our party, our government, and our people with the Soviet Union's principled policy in the international arena, a policy which is an example for others, and in particular with its efforts aimed at enabling mankind to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons. We will always be with you in this struggle.

I wish you success in fulfilling the tasks facing the CPSU and the Soviet people in accelerating the development and building of socialism in your country, and I take this opportunity once again to express the Cuban people's gratitude for the unvarying, resolute solidarity of the motherland of Great October, and also to express confidence that our fraternal cooperation will improve and expand for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism.

Fidel Castro Ruz

First secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee,

Chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

## UN Head Sends Message

*LD061013 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 6 Nov 87*

["UN Secretary General Statement to TASS"—TASS headline]

[Text] New York November 6 TASS—United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has congratulated the Soviet people on the auspicious occasion of the 70th anniversary of the revolution. He said in an interview to TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev:

The world today faces many challenges, both old and new. Some of these are similar to the challenges that faced the founders of the Soviet Union seventy years ago. There is the need to end hunger, to eradicate illiteracy and disease, to stop the degradation of the environment, and to improve the quality of life and the dignity of human beings everywhere.

There is also the necessity of preventing armed conflict, of reducing armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, and of ending what the Charter of the United Nations calls "the scourge of war."

To help the world face these grave issues there are new resources and the new opportunities made available by technological advances and the growth of scientific knowledge. To apply the unprecedented knowledge and technology now available, for the common good, and in the interest of our common security, requires the international cooperation foreseen in the Charter and strong international institutions through which that cooperation can be developed and channeled.

I feel that the United Nations is indispensable for this purpose and I am gratified that General Secretary Gorbachev has accorded to it an important role in his article "Reality and Safeguards for a Secure World." [as received]

Indeed, there are opportunities now for significant progress on critically important problems, if full advantage is to be taken of the potential of the United Nations. I believe, for instance, that wider use should be made of United Nations military observers and peace-keeping forces. I am also convinced that the organization can fill a vital need in the verification of disarmament agreements. Indeed, its availability could make the drafting of such agreements easier. I hope that member states, perhaps in the framework of the forthcoming third special session on disarmament, will come to early conclusions on the development of a verification and monitoring capacity in the United Nations, which could be seen as complementing that of the IAEA in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

I fell that the Security Council must remain the keystone of any multilateral system of security. I have noted with great interest the suggestion of the Soviet Union that the

Council meet at the ministerial level at the beginning of each General Assembly session, and at times, away from headquarters in regions of friction or in the capitals of member states. It would think that the Security Council could usefully consider these ideas in its on-going consultations. [sentence as received]

The unity which has been renewed among the Council's members in seeking an end to the war between Iran and Iraq has significance going beyond that terrible conflict, since it shows again the value of the principle of collective security on which the United Nations was founded. This can be a key factor in ending other long-enduring conflicts and preventing new ones from breaking out.

In building a stable foundation for a security world [as received], it is becoming increasingly unrealistic to see the major challenges and threats confronting the international community within a purely national perspective. Today's world is independent and our common future calls for a strong multilateral commitment to the common good.

As one of the founding members of the United Nations, the Soviet Union has always played an active role in the organizations. As a permanent member of the Security Council, it shares a special responsibility to ensure that the purposes and principles of the Charter are maintained. The United Nations needs the strong and sustained support of all countries in the achievement of its goals. I am most encouraged to find at this time when the Soviet Union is observing the anniversary of its revolution that it has strongly reaffirmed its commitment to the world organization.

### Canadian CP Leader

*LD061645 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, has said that in his country, as in most others, there is a great interest in perestroyka in the USSR.

In remarks prepared for delivery at a Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he stressed the importance of agreement to abolish intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

The principal task was, he said, "achieving coordination of effort for a nuclear-free world by the year 2000, coordination of effort which can embrace all peace forces, political parties, governments, the trade union movement and other democratic forces".

Kashtan suggested holding a series of seminars "to deepen our knowledge collectively on the problems communist and workers' parties and the other parties face today".

"We welcome the proposal 'that communist and workers' parties, socialists, social democrats and others join in the search'," he said, expressing the hope for "maximum cooperation" in the field.

### GDR Officials at Meetings

*AU061434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 87 p 3*

[Report by ADN correspondent Guenther Stechow: "Cordial Meetings of Fellow-Fighters"]

[Excerpt] Moscow—During the festive session on Great October, the lobbies and corridors in the Kremlin's Congress Palace were the meeting place for lively talks of the delegates from all republics of the Union and foreign guests. Workers and peasants, party functionaries and Komsomol members, army members and veterans exchanged memories and discussed future tasks. Among the men and women of the Soviet Union were also many friends and comrades in arms from the GDR, guests invited to the October festivities in Moscow: delegations of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society with its president Erich Mueckenberger and proven workers from enterprises and combines, among them FDGB chairman Harry Tisch. Many resistance fighters and veterans of the German workers movement, with Committee Chairman Otto Funke, also participated in the festive session. [passage omitted]

### Honecker Visits Art Display

*LD061539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (ADN)—The GDR party and state delegation to the October celebrations, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, visited the major art exhibition "Land of the Soviets" at the Manege exhibition hall in Moscow this morning. The exhibition, with over 2,200 works by visual artists of the USSR, gives a representative picture of contemporary creativity in all union republics.

Erich Honecker signed the guest book, noting that the party and state delegation was deeply impressed by the content of ideas, the artistic skills, and national diversity of the exhibited works, which reflect the heroic path and life of the Soviet people. He wishes all USSR artists new creative successes.

### Honecker Meets Chilean

*LD062106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (ADN)—There was a warm meeting in Moscow today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission and of the Communist Party of Chile Secretariat.

The talk focused on an exchange of views on the current international situation and on the policy of the two parties. The two politicians stressed the pioneering importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which introduced a new phase in the history of mankind. For the first time there is now a possibility of a world without wars and violence. They praised the tireless, constructive work of the Soviet Union for the safeguarding of world peace and welcomed the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on the conclusion of a treaty for the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical weapons.

The two sides stressed their determination to work to ensure in worldwide alliance with all forces of reason and realism that the declared start to nuclear disarmament is followed by further disarmament measures in other nuclear weapons categories and conventional armaments.

Erich Honecker explained in this connection the GDR's latest foreign policy activities. His visit to the FRG, in particular, gave an important impetus to the cause of peace and detente in central Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, and between the two most important military coalitions, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

On behalf of his party Volodia Teitelboim thanked him for the firm solidarity of the first socialist German state with the unbroken struggle of the Chilean people for freedom and democracy. The Chilean politician outlined the continuing mass activities against the reviled terror regime. Neither murder and brutal persecution nor political terror can prevent the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. Erich Honecker and Volodia Teitelboim demanded the immediate release of Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, and of the political prisoners in Chile. Erich Honecker gave an assurance that the GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly at the side of all Chilean democrats. It was agreed to continue the trusting cooperation.

The talk was attended by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

### Honecker Meets With Al-Bid

*LD062115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Moscow, 6 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a friendly talk in Moscow today with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee.

In the conversation Erich Honecker spoke of the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and of the GDR's active contribution to the safeguarding of world peace, especially the active policy of dialogue and cooperation vis-a-vis the FRG.

'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke of the YSP's efforts at continuing the national democratic development of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on the basis of the resolutions of the June 1987 party conference.

The two sides agreed that the preservation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno are of paramount importance. They welcomed the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union which aim at a peaceful future on earth and stressed in this connection the need for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Middle East, the Gulf region, and other parts of the world.

The interlocutors praised the friendly relations between the SED and YSP and advocated their further development in the interest of peace and social progress.

The talk was attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee; and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and the Central Committee International Relations Department. [passage omitted]

### Axen Meets With Dobrynin

*LD081936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 6 November, Comrade Dobrynin met Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. They discussed the further development of cooperation between both parties in international affairs and several specific problems relating to European security.

### Mittag Visits Exhibition

*LD061941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 Nov (ADN)—Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee who is in the party and state delegation to the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the exhibition "Engineering for the 70th Anniversary of the October Revolution" in Moscow today. During his tour

of the exhibition pavilion Guenter Mittag was accompanied by Arkadiy Volskiy, member of the Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and numerous Soviet ministers. [passage omitted]

The exhibition impressively reflects the high level of achievement of Soviet engineering, Guenter Mittag told GDR journalists during his tour. It makes convincingly clear how engineering in the USSR is becoming the vehicle of modern and high productivity technologies for all the economy, and how engineers have close links with electronics in this. It shows the consistency and speed with which the Soviet Communists are implementing the decisions on this adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is certain, Guenter Mittag said, that this will also lead to impulses and further possibilities for deepening the close and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The possibilities for this are very promising.

In the GDR the decisions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which stipulate the task of broadly applying key technologies with the aim of the highest economic and social goals, are being resolutely implemented.

Led by the SED, the working class and all the people of the GDR are influenced by the tradition of Great October, Guenter Mittag said. They are realizing that tradition by strengthening socialism through steadily increasing economic achievements and continually strengthening and further deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union.

### SFRY's Krunic Comments

*LD081717 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Belgrade November 8 TASS—"The celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were impressive and were characterised by new tones", pointed out Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who returned home today. He led the Yugoslav delegation at the festivities in Moscow.

"The meeting of representatives of the parties and movements that arrived to attend the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October revolution is of historic importance", says Bosko Krunic's statement circulated by the TANJUG News Agency.

"The meeting was held in a new and pronouncedly democratic atmosphere. Issues pertaining to the preservation of peace and to support for the disarmament-related initiatives became the main topics of discussion during the meeting".

"Matters aimed at developing international relations on a democratic basis were very important. The participants in the meeting expressed concern over the state of international economic relations", the leader of the Yugoslav delegation emphasized.

### Szuros Talks With Medvedev

*LD062055 Budapest MTI in English 1444 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, November 6 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks with Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU CC, in Moscow on Friday.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties surveyed cooperation between the two countries and the two parties, and current tasks. They also exchanged views on international affairs and issues of the international communist and workers' movement, and stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Soviet relations were developing in all walks of life as planned. They appreciated the good spirit of the talks and meetings held by the delegations attending the Moscow celebrations.

### Kadar at Hungarian Embassy

*LD070625 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, November 6 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who is heading the Hungarian party and government delegation attending the ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, visited the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Moscow, Friday evening.

The general secretary of the party and the members of the delegation—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee—were welcomed by Ambassador to Moscow Sandor Rajnai, and leading representatives of the Hungarian colony.

At the meeting, an informal discussion was held on timely issues of building work in Hungary, international life and Hungary's external relations.

### Kadar, Lenin Prize Official

*LD070629 Budapest MTI in English 2050 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, November 6 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, attended a friendly meeting in Moscow Friday.

The holders of the Lenin Peace Prize currently in Moscow for the 70th anniversary ceremonies of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the prominent Soviet activists of the peace movement were invited to the meeting by Academician Nikolay Blokhin, president of

the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee. The participants of the meeting held an informal, friendly discussion about issues of the struggle for peace, for deepening friendship between the peoples. Janos Kadar delivered a toast at the meeting.

### Czyrek at Embassy Meeting

*LD070514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] On the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October, a ceremonial meeting of workers of Polish representative offices took place in the Polish Embassy in Moscow in the Soviet capital. Jozef Czyrek and Alfred Miodowicz, together with a delegation of Polish trade unionists, and also a number of Polish veterans of the October Revolution, who are present for the jubilee celebrations in the Soviet Union took part in the ceremony.

### Czyrek on Parties' Meeting

*LD080046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Our Moscow correspondent asked Jozef Czyrek for an assessment of the meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebration of the 70th GOSR anniversary.

[Czyrek] All these parties, first, came out in favor of the need for detente, disarmament, and consolidation of peace. They supported the policy of the Soviet Union, of the states of the socialist community, striving to achieve those goals. Second, all these parties came out in favor of a just (?arrangement) of international relations: For equal rights, for a new economic order; against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid—that is to say, on all those fundamental (?issues) of the present day, one can say that there exists complete unity and determination to cooperate to achieve those goals. This is a great cause.

### Swedish CP Leader Speaks

*LD080305 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—"We live in a very contradictory and complicated world, but even so, we live side by side and depend on one another in our international relations," Rune Pettersson, secretary of the board of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party, said in his remarks prepared for delivery at a Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Regardless of which part of the world we live and work in, the overriding problem is that of mankind's survival," he stressed, pointing to the enormous nuclear stockpiles as well as chemical, space and laser weapons as the greatest threat to mankind.

Pettersson warned that the use of even a fraction, even less than one percent of the accumulated nuclear potential could spell an irreparable catastrophe as it would lead to a nuclear winter.

"There is a firm conviction among the Swedish people that peace and security could best be achieved by pursuing a consistent policy of neutrality coupled with a more active contribution to peace and detente around the world," Pettersson said.

"The Swedish Workers' Communist Party supports this policy of neutrality and all peace initiatives unreservedly. But we are also asking ourselves: What else can be done by Sweden to contribute to stronger security?

"In this connection our party proposes that Sweden should become the first country to make the historic initiative of unilateral disarmament. Thereby it will respond to the new situation and make a palpable contribution to the cause of peace and security in northern Europe," Pettersson said.

"This will help release large economic resources to meet social needs: housing construction, improvements in medical services, child care, education and the like," he continued.

"Military disarmament and social armament are the only route to survival. All progressive forces should come together for united action against war and the arms race, so as to reverse the course of events before it is too late and to channel the enormous resources now squandered on military purposes into meeting social needs and serving man," Pettersson said.

### Van Velzen Comments

*LD061545 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6—"It is with pleasure that I join my voice to all the speakers viewing the conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on medium-range missiles as an important step on the road to safe existence," Secretary of the Labour Party of The Netherlands Wim van Velzen said at a meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "I am inclined to view this agreement as an initial step which must be followed by other steps".

"The further development of conventional weapons must not be allowed", Wim van Velzen said.

"This is particularly important since there are voices already now that the Soviet-American agreement can be used as an argument for the build up of the production of conventional armaments. There is still a danger of the

U.S. SDI project being implemented, and this might create an even less stable situation than before the agreement on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles".

"We welcome Mikhail Gorbachev's speech which shows that he is serious about the widening of glasnost", the speaker said. "We view this as a condition for greater security in the world. It is necessary to fill glasnost with contents. This applies to the Soviet Union and to other countries. We hope that meetings such as the present one will make a concrete contribution to the contents of the notion of 'glasnost'. This is in the interests of the Soviet Union and its citizens, in the interests of all other countries."

### W. Berlin SED Chairman Cited

*LD062214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0916 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS)—In our opinion, the preservation and strengthening of peace demands interaction and a dialogue of the broadest coalition of our times, irrespective of territorial borders and differences in world views of or religion, stated Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin. He was speaking at the meeting on Thursday of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A special role in this, Horst Schmitt pointed out, is assigned to cooperation within the framework of the international workers movement.

The accord in principle between the USSR and the United States on concluding an agreement leading to the liquidation of their medium-range missiles draws our attention and meets with our full approval. For the first time there appears to be an opportunity for genuine disarmament. We support in every way further progress along this path that must lead to a sharp reduction in strategic armaments, as well as other types of atomic, chemical, and conventional weapons. Defense capability alone must become the criterion for possessing armaments. We come out in favor of the absolute observance of the principles of the ABM Treaty, stressed the SED's West Berlin representative.

As a result of World War II, two sovereign, independent German states, as well as West Berlin, have emerged on the territory of Germany. Such is the reality that will exist for a long time. There can be no question of a change in this reality if we want the process of the normalization and relaxation of tension in Europe to continue. We are striving toward a situation in which mutual relations between the two social systems in this part of Europe do not become exacerbated but continue to stabilize, Horst Schmitt stressed.

### Spanish CP Leader Greetings

*PM021617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Greetings message from Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party: "From the Bottom of My Heart I Wish You Success!"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, Oct—Dear Soviet friends!

There are some dates which neither the vicissitudes of fate nor age—and I am in my 92d year—can erase from our memory. That November day in 1917, when the newspaper boy brought to my miners' settlement in Bizcaya the news of the Socialist Revolution carried out in Russia under Lenin's leadership has remained indelibly in my mind as the greatest event of our century, one of world importance. [passage omitted]

Dear comrades and Soviet friends, I am writing today to congratulate you and, mindful of the vast transformations and process of restructuring which constitute your country's life, to express to you my profound admiration and hope. The word "restructuring" has become popular among Spanish people. Old and young alike know the name of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and say it with sympathy and admiration. For many people his name signifies ceaseless struggle on the basis of fervent new ideas for peace and mankind's survival, for a world without nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and for ensuring that life for the young people of the whole world free from the terrible threat of nuclear destruction becomes a reality by the year 2000.

The process of profound economic transformations, the policy of restructuring, and the struggle against the old and obsolete begun by the CPSU leadership offer new prospects and new paths toward the strengthening of democracy and Soviet people's prosperity.

Now, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am sending my ardent congratulations to young people, who inspire such hopes in us, and to veterans, who devoted their lives to building socialism and defending it against brutal aggression. I send cordial congratulations and express solidarity with and resolute support for the leadership of the CPSU and Comrade Gorbachev and his noble aspirations, which are based on the ideas and works of Lenin and express the wish, from the bottom of my heart, that they be crowned with new successes in the name of peace and fraternal mutual understanding among the peoples.

Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party

### Gallego on Paris-Bonn 'Axis'

*LD070608 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—"The Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain regards the struggle for peace and disarmament as a centrepiece of its activities. It supports all the initiatives aimed at attaining this goal", Ignacio Gallego, chairman of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, has stated. He took part in a meeting of the parties and movements attending celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"We support all the initiatives suggesting the creation of nuclear-free zones in the world, both in Europe and in other regions", he pointed out. "We come out for an all-out removal of nuclear weapons from the Iberian Peninsula, for the Mediterranean Sea to become a sea of peace and cooperation of the littoral states from which no aggression could be staged against any country situated on its shores. We are following with concern reports on a possible creation of a so-called Paris-Bonn military axis and on the attempts to strengthen the West European Union, which poses an obvious danger for a policy of peace in Europe. In our opinion, both these developments would hamper the attaining of detente and peaceful coexistence in the European continent".

Pointing out the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Ignacio Gallego said that not only a further decisive development of the scientific theory formulated by Marx and Engels that had become the ideology of proletariat, but also its turning into a historic reality was connected with the name of Lenin. According to Ignacio Gallego, the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain believes that it is these ideas that should serve as a basis for achieving the unity of all the Spanish communists within the framework of a single big party.

### Dobrynin Receives PCE Group

*LD080225 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—On Friday there was a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS], consisting of Gerardo Iglesias (head of the delegation), general secretary of the Communist Party, Rafael Ribo, member of the Executive of the Central Committee of the party and general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, and Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Spanish comrades conveyed to the Soviet people and the CPSU friendly congratulations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and sincere wishes of successes in translating into life the revolutionary course of the CPSU for the reorganization, renovation and democratization of Soviet society. They expressed sincere support for the process of revolutionary changes taking place in present-day Soviet socialist society. The CPS believes that successes of the reorganization in the Soviet Union step up the campaign for socialism throughout the world and have a positive influence on the state of affairs in the world communist movement.

The CPS delegation described the work of Spanish communists to protect interests of the Spanish people and efforts of the party's leadership aimed at restoring unity of all spanish communists.

The CPSU Delegation reaffirmed solidarity of Soviet Communists with the CPS's efforts, the desire for promoting in every way a rise in the contribution of communists to achieving peace and social progress and readiness to develop relations with the CPS on the principles of fraternal inter-party cooperation formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU delegation wished all the Spanish communists successes in their drive for lofty socialist ideals and for restoring unity.

The delegations also discussed some issues of the international situation and the development of cooperation between the two parties, on which the delegations confirmed concurrence of views and mutual understanding between the CPSU and the CPS.

The delegations of the CPSU and the CPS highly assessed the results of the meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, which can start new development of relations between its participants in the general campaign for peace and for resolving issues affecting interests of all mankind.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of frankness and comradely friendship.

### Cypriot Party Leader Cited

*LD061200 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—"Nowadays, 70 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the spirit of Lenin lives on in the policy of restructuring and openness worked out by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). We fully share the goals of the Soviet Communists," stated Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People—Cyprus (AKEL).

He spoke here today at the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements attending the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The speaker, having highly appreciated the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, emphasized that it had been rooted in the decree of peace signed by Lenin on the first days of Soviet power.

"The steps of the Soviet leadership indicate that the USSR is fully aware of its responsibility for the future of mankind which is threatened with the danger of being completely annihilated as a result of nuclear war".

"Quite often one can hear voices asking: if the USSR wants peace so much, what does it itself need nuclear weapons for?" Ezedkias Papaioannou said.

"If the USSR had no nuclear weapons", he said, "A third world war, undoubtedly, would have long been unleashed. If the USSR had no nuclear weapons, imperialist countries could have continued to practise arbitrariness in the world and could have again put the yoke of colonialism upon the peoples that freed themselves from foreign domination".

The AKEL leader voiced hope that the forthcoming signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles would become a point of departure for a stage-by-stage disarmament.

Speaking of the "Star Wars" program, he pointed out that the SDI was a continuation of the U.S. Administration's policy aimed at achieving military superiority and world domination.

Touching upon the question of the situation around Cyprus, Ezekias Papaioannou said a solution to the problem was still being hampered by the policy of the United States and other NATO countries.

"Imperialism does not want to allow the Cyprus problem to be solved because it regards the island as its 'unsinkable aircraft carrier.' As a result of that, a third of the population of Cyprus are practically refugees on their own territory. AKEL supports the Soviet proposals concerning a settlement of the problem of Cyprus. An international conference within the U.N. framework could become the key to solving it".

(Translated from Russian) [as received]

### Ziartides Comments Noted

*LD080418 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—The revolution in Russia was accomplished at a time when Cyprus was still a British colony. The ideas of the October Revolution contributed to rallying together the national liberation movement on the island, the birth of the Communist Party and the establishment of trade unions, Andreas Ziartides, deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, told TASS. He was among foreign guests in the Red Square of Moscow where festivities devoted to the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution are being held.

Andreas Ziartides said that he had been in the USSR on several occasions, visiting factories, plants, hospitals and kindergartens. He witnessed considerable progress in all the spheres of life of Soviet people. But he also saw some shortcomings and problems to be resolved. The Cypriot labor leader added that he was happy that the Soviet people actively joined the process of perestroyka which he regarded as a followup of the October Revolution. He wished the Soviet people many a success in their great undertaking.

### Mengistu on Human Rights

*EA061404 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said today that, while it cannot be compared to a nuclear catastrophe, many human beings—in particular children, women, and the weak—are victims of direct and indirect imperialist wars in many parts of the world and this must not be taken lightly. He said this at a meeting in Moscow of parties and liberation movements. Asefa Seyoum has phoned in the following report from Moscow.

[Seyoum] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee and president of the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia] pointed out in his speech at the second international meeting of representatives of parties and movements in the Kremlin that the term human rights has lost its meaning and status throughout the world and, because of this, the international community is stripped of its [word indistinct] rights, is annihilated and forced to seek refuge.

The world we live in is fraught with very many complex problems and contradictions. Therefore, we might not be able to find immediate solutions to all of them and we might fail to agree on solutions at this forum. Comrade President Mengistu said that this is because each problem must be approached systematically if a solution is to be found for it. He added: It is my opinion that the situation should be brought into line with our ability. Following this course we have in the (?past), and at this meeting, reflected agreement and a common stand on major issues.

Imperialism is anathema to the existence of peace and the social identity of the working class and mankind in general. It is the sourse of all problems. We are strongly opposed to it. This is the major issue that rallies us and brings us into contact with each other.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out there is a great unprecedented danger facing all of us—the big, the small, the rich, the poor, regardless of class—from the destructive nuclear weapons which are the fruit of science and technology. He said that we undoubtedly have a common stand on this issue.

He added that regarding human rights, there is nothing to compare with the innocent blood being spilled by apartheid in South Africa. The Palestinian people were evicted from their homeland over 40 years ago and live in shelters as refugees. Many of us say that fascism was destroyed in World War II. It is correct to say German fascism was destroyed. But how does this meeting regard the fascists that have flowered again in Latin America, namely in Chile, El Salvador, and other countries, and who mow people down in large numbers?

Concluding his speech, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his sincere thanks on behalf of the WPE delegation to the glorious CPSU and its leader, beloved Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, for creating this opportunity.

### Ryzhkov Receives Mengistu

*LD091153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov (TASS)—A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], who is in the Soviet Union in connection with the festivities for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that the Ethiopian delegation had gleaned much that was useful from participating in the Jubilee ceremonies in Moscow, which had been a convincing demonstration of the enduring significance of the ideas of Great October for the progress of mankind. He gave a high assessment of the meeting of the representatives of parties and movements, which was convened on the initiative of the CPSU in order to discuss the urgent problems of today and mutual familiarization with the experience of the actions of progressive forces in the interests of the working people, the removal of the threat of war, and the normalization of international relations.

In the course of the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely mutual understanding, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged information on the more important events in the life of the USSR and the PDRE and discussed issues of bilateral relations. Giving a positive appraisal of the state of and outlook for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in a variety of spheres, they came out in favor of increasing its efficiency and the further strengthening of economic, cultural, and other links. From the Soviet side came confirmation of unfailing solidarity with the people of friendly Ethiopia, who have embarked on the path of constructing a new life.

### Report on Mali Delegation

*AB071728 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The Malian national delegation, led by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the party, currently in Moscow to attend the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, has so far had a very busy schedule. According to a report from our correspondent, Mamadou Cissoko, Gen Amadou Baba Diarra was present at a military parade that took place at the Red Square, and attended the great banquet organized in honor of important personalities by the secretary general of the CPSU, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The deputy secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] will leave Moscow this morning for a 48-hour visit to Kiev, capital of Ukraine Republic. [passage omitted]

Mr Gorbachev received foreign ambassadors including His Excellency Amadou Sy, our ambassador to Moscow. The latter took the opportunity to renew to the Soviet leader the friendship of the Malian people to the Soviet people and to transmit General Moussa Traore's fraternal greetings. It may be recalled that the Malian delegation was received on 5 November by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretariat member of the CPSU Central Committee.

### Yata Addresses Moscow Rayon

*PM091059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Single Edition*

[TASS report on speech delivered by 'Ali Yata, General Secretary of Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, at a ceremonial session of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon; date not given]

[Excerpts] It is a great honor for me to speak at the celebration of the anniversary of the outstanding event of the 20th century—the victorious October Socialist Revolution, he said at a ceremonial session of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon. [passage omitted]

Great October, like a loud thunderclap, proclaimed to everyone that a reliable, effective path exists which leads to liberation, emancipation, justice, and social progress.

This is the path which all the peoples of the "Third World" who strive for freedom, democracy, and prosperity are following or are endeavoring to follow.

They include the Moroccan people, who have been able to free themselves from foreign colonial supremacy and restore the unity of the territory fragmented at the beginning of the century by France, Spain, and other imperialist powers. At the present we are endeavoring to complete the national democratic revolution which demands structural changes and the implementation of radical reforms such as land and economic reform; the maintenance, expansion, and improvement of the state sector, social measures, and the real democratization of public life.

We want to collaborate with all our neighbors, above all with fraternal Algeria, on the basis of respect for our sovereignty and territorial integrity. As for the conflict in the Western Sahara, we advocate that it be conclusively settled in accordance with the principle of self-determination by holding a referendum under UN and OAU auspices.

Our country maintains good, friendly relations with the USSR. We are endeavoring to expand them to the maximum by means of multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation. [passage omitted]

### Algeria's Messaadia

*LD081134 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 8/11/87 (APS)—The head of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Party Central Committee Permament Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia who represented Algeria at the festivities of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, had a series of talks with heads of delegations taking part in these festivities.

In this context, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia met heads of delegations and personalities representing parties and governments of a number of African, Arab, European and Asia countries.

Messaadia was also received by the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceaucescu who transmitted him his personal salutations and the salutations of the Romanian party, government and people to President Chadli Bendjedid. The two sides examined bilateral relations between the two parties and means to reinforce them in conformity with the will of the political leaderships of the two countries, and examined the situation prevailing in the Arab world and particularly dealt with the Saharan and Palestinian questions. They also dealt with questions related to the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East and the roles of OAU and the UN vis a vis the Palestinian and Saharan causes.

Moreover, Cherif Messaadia met Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in charge of external relations with whom he had political talks. The two officials mainly reviewed relations between the two parties, the two countries, various fields of cooperation and means for their reinforcement. The two sides also exchanged views on itnernational topical problems and examined the various developments on the Arab scene and questions related to international peace and security.

On another development, the head of the FLN Party CC Permanent Secretariat conferred with the president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist League. The last series of talks he held on this occasion took up bilateral relations and international questions mainly those related to the Mediterranean.

M. Messaadia left Moscow this morning on his way to Algiers.

### Libya's Jabir Meets Al-Bid

*LD061523 Tripoli JANA in English 1145 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth 6 [6 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Col Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces received in Moscow yesterday Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in South Yemen.

Present at this meeting were secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Moscow and the ambassador of South Yemen in Moscow.

The two sides have surveyed the bilateral relations between Great Al Jamahiriyah and South Yemen, apart from current Arab and international relations.

### Cooperation Talks With Libya

*LD062215 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1936 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (JANA)—Libyan Arab-Soviet talks have started this evening in Moscow. The talks were attended by Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and his accompanying delegation, and by General Dimitriy Yazov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister.

The talks were also attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; Admiral Grishin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations; Lieutenant General Kondakov, chief of the Foreign Military Assistance Main Directorate and deputy chief of the General Staff; Admiral Otanov, assistant defence minister [name and title as received]; and Major General Yurasov, chief of the foreign Relations Directorate in the Soviet Defense Ministry [title as received].

In the course of the talks prospects for bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries and current international issues were reviewed.

### Jabir, Mengistu Hold Talks

*LD071107 Tripoli JANA in English 1847 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth 6 [6 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met in Moscow today the President of Ethiopia "Mengistu Haile Mariam". [quotation marks as received]

During the meeting, which was attended by the member of the Secretariat of Central Committee's of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and the Ethiopian ambassador in Moscow, they discussed the situation in the African continent stressing that the Western imperialism and its direct interference in Africa's affairs is the main cause of all the problems Africa suffers.

Bilateral relations and the joint co-operation's prospects were also discussed.

### Jabir Sees Syrians, Others

*LD071658 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth 6 [6 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Colonel "Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir" [all quotation marks as received] the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces met today in Moscow "Abdallah al-Ahmar" the assistant secretary of Arab Ba'th Party in Syria and "Mohamed Cherif Messaadia" the man in charge of the Permanent Secretariat and the member of the Political Bureau of the Algerian National Liberation Front's Party.

In both meetings, discussion centred on the current situation in the Arab homeland and the U.S. provocative escalation of hostility against the Arab nation.

### Jabir Meets Arab Delegates

*LD071749 Tripoli JANA in English 1636 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth 7 [7 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday attended in Moscow the meeting held by Arab delegations participating in the celebrations of the Soviet October revolution.*

The meeting approved the initiative of Great Jamahiriyah for convening a meeting in Tripoli in the coming days to be attended by all patriotic and progressive forces and oppositions parties so as to consider the possibility of taking a progressive stance towards the situation of the Arab nation and the enforcement of the popular dire demand for unity, liberation and rejection of foreign presence on Arab lands.

### Jabir Attends Reception

*LD081148 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1017 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth 8 [8 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, attended the reception held by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers for the heads of delegations attending the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of October Revolution.

### Jabir Meets Jaruzelski

*LD072231 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 7 [7 November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, today met in Moscow with the General Jaruzelski, the president of Poland and secretary general of the Polish Workers Party.

The Polish president expressed his feelings of appreciation and respect for the leader of the revolution and his pride in his friendship with the leader.

The Polish president conveyed his greetings to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people.

The meeting, in which the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow, discussed a number of current international issues and exchanged viewpoints regarding them. [sentence as received]

Also, perspectives of joint cooperation and mutual desire for the promotion of this cooperation and its development for the interest of the two friendly people's were reviewed.

### Dobrynin Sees PRC Delegates

*LD070025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin today received Zhang Wengjing, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, who heads a delegation of the PRC to the celebrations on the 70th anniversary of Great October. The guest expressed thanks for the invitation to the October festivities and said that the members of the PRC delegation will be happy to acquaint themselves with the life of the Soviet country.

Zhang Wengjing spoke of the recently ended 13th CPC Congress which had affirmed the course towards the construction of socialism tailored to specifically Chinese requirements.

In this context Comrade Dobrynin drew attention to the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the Congress and the congratulations from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Zhao Ziyang in connection with his election as general Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. These messages wished success to Chinese Communists and the whole Chinese people.

The head of the Chinese delegation was also told about the just ended Moscow meeting between the representatives of parties and movements.

In the course of a friendly conversation, questions of restructuring in the Soviet Union and China were touched upon. It was noted that irrespective of certain differences, brought about by the features peculiar to each country, the transformations which are taking place in the USSR and the PRC have much in common. As a result of restructuring, the self-renewal and the self-improvement of socialism is taking place, and its positions are being consolidated.

During the meeting, the mutual interest in developing Soviet-Chinese relations was stressed.

### Ryzhkov, SRV's Pham Hung

*LD070059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 6 November in the Kremlin, a conversation took place between Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Pham Hung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Political Bureau Central Committee and the chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow as a member of the party and government delegation from Vietnam to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Pham Hung gave a lofty appreciation of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report to the solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and of his speech at the meeting of party and movement representatives, stressing that they are of vitally important ideological, political and practical significance for both the Soviet people and for the world's progressive forces.

In the course of the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on some aspects of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Here particular attention was devoted to the problem of the further improvement and enhancement of the effectiveness of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. On the Soviet side there was confirmation of its devoted support for the efforts of Vietnamese working people in implementing the decisions of the 6th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party aimed at renovating all spheres of life in Vietnamese society and accelerating the country's social and economic development. Comrade Talyzin took part in the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

### PRK's Heng Samrin Address

*LD071108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1416 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow 6 Nov (TASS)—The USSR's peace initiatives are an important factor in easing tension and galvanize endeavours to resolve all controversial issues in a peaceful manner. This was stated in the text of the speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Kampuchea has been following with great attention the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks, and supports the expected Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, said the speaker. We believe it to be the result of the USSR's untiring efforts and flexible approach, and its lofty responsibility for the destinies of all mankind.

The Kampuchean people, noted Heng Samrin, have experienced the innumerable misfortunes of long wars against colonizers, imperialists, and expansionists, as well as the misfortunes of Pol Pot's genocidal regime. It knows well the value of peace and is fully resolved to defend its revolutionary gains and to fight for a peaceful, independent, democratic, and nonaligned Kampuchea, travelling the path of social progress.

The general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee pointed out that the PRK leadership is expressing a willingness to meet Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as well as other Khmer opposition group leaders excluding only individual criminals — Pol Pot and his closest entourage — in the aim of working out a solution to the Kampuchean problem and achieving national unity. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers will be carried out simultaneously with the cessation of the use of foriegn territory and arms deliveries against the PRK, and of all acts of interference in Kampuchea's affairs. We believe in the possibility of finding a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem, stressed Heng Samrin.

### Indochinese Leaders' Speeches

*BK070417 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Station observer's commentary]

[Text] In his address at the Kremlin pointing out the significance of the October Revolution, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, recalled the words of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, famous

leader of the Indochinese people's national liberation movements. His words reflect the necessity to ave an alliance and friendship with the Soviet state, a state that can provide oppressed people with fraternal, sincere, and free assistance.

The past decades have amply shown examples of close cooperation between the Soviet and the Indochinese people. This cooperation has resulted in major and positive changes in international affairs. The Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian people have broken the century-old oppressive yokes of colonialists. They have thwarted acts of aggression by imperialists and won full independence. They are currently marching along a road to build socialism, bypassing the capitalist progress phase. This is a difficult and complex path. Traces of socioeconomic backwardness from the colonialist era are still present. The destruction and suffering of the war period have not yet been fully eradicated. However, successes to date allow an optimistic assessment of the future.

As the Lao leader, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, noted in his speech at the solemn meeting in Moscow, the implementation of Lenin's ideas on building economy, the study of the experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist countriel, and the expansion of cooperation with these fraternal countries have always helped us resolve problems. According to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Soviet assistance is currently enabling us to carry out strategic tasks of defending the fatherland and building socialism.

In the currently tense international situation it is of special importance to have concerted activities in a direction that ensures peace and security. This includes Southeast Asia, where some forces have been trying to fuel confrontation by using regional conflicts such as the Cambodian problem — a problem that was created by the Western world trying to achieve its cruel ambition. Without the constructive initiatives constantly put forward by the three Indochinese countries, with the support of the Soviet Union, recent positive changes could not have taken place.

Among these initiatives is the national reconciliation policy proclaimed by the Cambodian Government. This policy aims at rallying all Cambodians — regardless of their past, class, nationality, ideological view, and religious belief. To further this aim, the PRK leadership has expressed readiness to hold talks with all exile Cambodian groups and their leaders—except Pol Pot and his close associates who are guilty of genocidal crimes. The PRK Government has also proposed other measures to achieve national reconciliation in Cambodia and around it. Cambodia's national reconciliation policy was only recently proclaimed but people already notice its loud echo, even among ASEAN countries, giving hope for negotiations between the parties to resolve problems.

Commenting on the situation in the region, the Cambodian leader, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, said in his congratulatory speech in Moscow:

Considering the general tendency to resolve problems through negotiation, people in Southeast Asia realize that it is necessary to resolve conflicts through talks. The development of this tendency is creating new possibilities for ensuring security in the region. Furthermore, many valuable ideas have been put forward on this problem's various aspects. The ASEAN countries' proposal to transform Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone is especially topical. The draft of an appropriate agreement is ready and tabled for discussion at the ASEAN countries' summit in December.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has expressed its support for this positive initiative from the start. As can be observed at the celebrations to mark the October Revolution anniversary, the three Indochinese countries aspire to be more active in their efforts to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation free from nuclear weapons.

It is true that in the cause of ensuring security in the region, one cannot ignore the influence of various negative factors, primarily the offensive of some outside forces which still embrace a confrontation policy. Despite this, the most important tendency, which determines the evolution in the region, is the concerted efforts to resolve problems peacefully, not through military means. On this point, the initiative was taken by socialist countries, which always adhere to peace principles.

### Batmonh Speaks at 5 Nov Rally

*OW062109 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1656 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 November (MONTSAME)—J. Batmonh,general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, made a speech on 5 November at the meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties in Moscow.

He said in particular: "This unofficial meeting has assembled representatives of big political parties, organizations, and movements from all parts of the world taking part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. This speaks well for the great historical significance of the October Socialist Revolution, the living force of its ideas, and the great impact it continues to make on the whole process of world development.

"The invariably peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is being actively carried out today on the basis of the innovative and bold approach of the Soviet leadership to the solution of key problems for the benefit of mankind.

The Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives and proposals are the fruits of new political thinking born of the realities of the current nuclear-space era, of the desire to save mankind from the threat of an all-destroying nuclear cataclysm. The Soviet conception of a stage-by-stage reduction and elimination of all types of mass annihilation weapons and of a comprehensive system of international security wins full approval and support among the world community.

"The Mongolian People's Republic, like all countries of the world, is hopeful that the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, on starting full-scale negotiations on a nuclear test ban will become first steps towards eliminating nuclear weapons.

"I think that the views and approaches of the participants in today's meeting coincide as far as the major point is concerned. And in our opinion the most important thing is that in our complicated time we should constantly maintain open and friendly dialogue on all vital problems so as to strengthen mutual understanding and trust.

All this fully concerns Asia, where seats of tension and armed conflicts have persisted throughout the postwar period. There is a lot of evidence of this: the Middle East problem on the whole, the explosive, critical situation in the Persian Gulf, the situations around Afghanistan and Kampuchea, etc. In other words, the Asia-Pacific region urgently needs peaceful and just settlement of regional problems.

Therefore we believe that the spirit of national reconciliation deserves every support. Of late, it has been asserting itself in Asia and Central America. The governments and ruling parties of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Nicaragua, which have initiated this constructive policy, are using new and very fruitful approaches to the solution of the conflicts by peaceful means with the participation of all sides concerned, the mongolian leader underscored.

Touching upon the problem of peoples' right to choose their own ways of development, he said:

"As is known, many young states emerged as the colonial system of imperialism collapsed. They faced the complicated problem of choosing the ways of development, of quickly overcoming the hard heritage of the past.

" We, the Mongols, know well how important it is to solve these problems. In the 1920s, Mongolia, at that time one of the backward countries of the Orient, encountered the same problem. Since then she has traversed a difficult but glorious path leading directly from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism. Our party defended the course of noncapitalist development in an acute and uncompromising struggle for overcoming economic backwardness and eradicating illiteracy, ousting foreign capital, and rebuffing imperialist encroachments; for strengthening its own ranks and the people's state, creating and developing new economy and culture. First truly democratic and then socialist transformations have been carried out. At all stages of this revolutionary struggle, the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union has been a reliable support for us. Today socialism is a reality in our country.

These days there are other socialist countries which have successfully accomplished transitions to socialism from a comparatively low level of socioeconomic development.

We are glad that the peoples of many developing countries are finding unique ways of achieving modern progress. Many countries have opted for socialist orientation and attained great successes in building a new life. Thus, noncapitalist development is being enriched with new and interesting experiences of countries and peoples, J. Batmonh said.

Speaking about the situation in Asia, J. Batmonh told about the Ulaanbaatar consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of Asia-Pacific countries, held in July 1987. He said: "It was the first ever meeting of the fraternal parties interested in its holding. A broad and free exchange of opinions on pressing issues of the struggle for peace, security, and good-neighborly cooperation in the region took place there.

"We think that the consultative meeting, held in the spirit of friendship and internationalist solidarity, was useful in the sense that it promoted the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of the region, further expansion of relations, and interaction betweeen them. The participants in the meeting expressed themselves in favour of holding such kind of fora in future. The MPRP fully supports this idea and, [words indistinct] is ready to make all efforts for its realization.

Being guided by the urgent need to intensify the anti-war and anti-nuclear movements in the region, the MPRP deems it expedient to hold an all-Asian forum for peace and good-neighborly cooperation, attended by representatives of broad strata of the regional public. Its convening would undoubtedly facilitate the unification of the efforts of countries and peoples in this continent and promote the aims of creating a comprehensive system of international security in the Asia-Pacific region. We hope that the fraternal parties in Asia will contribute to the realization of this idea.

Our party will further steer a course of strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and developing relations with revolutionary-democratic parties and all progressive forces fighting for peace and social progress, for ensuring stable peace and security on the Asian continent, the Mongolian leader stressed.

## DPRK's Pak Song-chol Speaks

*SK071020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, on November 5 made a speech under the title "The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People Defending Peace and the Eastern Post of Socialism" at a meeting of delegates of political parties and movements who participated in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The new history of mankind which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution is today greeting the period of a new turn on the road to the final victory of the cause of peace and socialism, he declared.

Noting that today when world peace and security of mankind are exposed to a grave threat by the imperialists, the world's progressive people are faced with an urgent task to decisively thwart and frustrate the imperialist moves toward war and defend peace, he saih:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard it as their noble obligation to the international communist movement and the world revolution to carry the Korean Revolution through to accomplishment while creditably defending peace and the eastern post of socialism, standing in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il-song, in the process of hewing the path of the Korean revolution in his early years under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, clearly expounded the principle that as the destiny of the revolution depends, in the final analysis, on the role of the masses, the subject of the revolution, the Korean Communists should organize and lead the Korean people and make the revolution from their independent stand and creatively in keeping with the specific conditions of their country and, to this end, it was necessary, first of all, to strengthen the party, the general staff and guiding detachment of the revolution.

Our party has been able to triumphantly pave the way of the revolution, surmounting manifold difficulties, as it has always ensured solid unity and cohesion of its membership and the entire people under the leadeyship of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is important to work out a correct strategy and tactics in the revolution. But a more important basic question is to firmly build up the subject of the revolution which constitutes an integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses. To hope for success of the revolution, failing to pay primary attention to the strengthening of the subject of the revolution, is as good as waiting for fine fruits from a tree while neglecting its tending. This is what we have realized through our own life.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song has always instructed us that we should discover the cause of success or failure in our work within ourselves and should identify objectively what is to be done. Just as the decisive factor that rules success or failture in the revolution and construction depends on the role of the subject of the revolution, a party should draw a lesson from its activities, that is, its leadership of the masses, above all, when drawbacks are found in revolutionary practice, instead of ascribing the faults to objective conditions. And in order not to fall to subjectivism, the party should work out a correct strategy and tactics on tht basis of a scientific calculation of objective conditions and combine them with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

What is important in socialist construction is to lay solid material and technical foundations of a new society by remaking nature and create social conditions for guaranteeing the masses of the people an independent and creative activity by transforming social relations. It is man who remakes nature and transforms society. Hence, in order to successfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, it is necessary to direct primary efforts toward human remoulding for making the masses powerful beings possessed of a high level of ideology and culture.

Our party's consistent policy of powerfully promoting both nature-remaking and social transformation while giving priority to human remoulding, finds clear manifestation in the famous proposition of Comrade Kim Il-song that the people's government plus the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is communism.

Our party set it as the general strategic task in the building of socialism and communism to occupy the material fortress of socialism and communism through the vigorous technical revolution and occupy the ideoloxical and cultural fortress of a new society by giving precedence to the ideological revolution and accelerating the cultural revolution.

While vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, our party attaches importance to a steady improvement of the functions and role of the state and social system on the principle of socialist democracy.

To give full play to socialist democracy, combating bureaucratism, in party and state activities is one of the most important matters to which a working-class party in power should pay attention.

The main cause of bureaucratism in the socialist system is not the system itself. It is selfishness remaining in the minds of guiding officials and the leftovers among them

of outdated ideas of the anti-popular bureaucrats who do not respect but look down upon the working masses, the masters of the state and society.

Our party has inherited and developed the revolutionary method and popular style of work created during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and closely combined the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party and the work of implementing the mass line in party activity, and thereby successfully overcome bureaucratism and achieved the close unity of the party and the people based on socialist democracy.

In order to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, it is necessary to develop the productive forces based on advanced science and technology and steadily improve the management method. But that must rely upon the revolutionary principle and method inherent to socialism and priority must be given to the enhancement of the ideological, technical and cultural levels of the people, the masters of the socialist system.

The socialist system is superior because it is based on genuine democracy as well as collectivism embodying revolutionary comradeship. It is imperative under socialism, therefore, to give fullest scope to democracy and, at the same time, direct due attention to the strengthening of the unity of the social community based on comradeship.

Our party is introducing a democratic way of life in all spheres of society by extending the democratic principle established in the party to the whole society and guiding all people to help and lead each other along as comrades and display collective heroism under the leadership of the party. Thus, the question of giving play to the superiority of the socialist system is being solved with success.

Despite the persistent activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to provoke a new war, our people with a firm conviction of victory of the cause of socialism are courageously promoting the revolution and construction, closely rallied behind the workers' party of korea.

We can say with confidence that socialism is deeply rooted in Korea and the DPRK has been consolidated like an impregnable fortress to reliably defend peace and the eastern post of socialism in any storm.

The most pressing question in preserving peace in our country is to remove the existing acute military confrontation, ease the tension, get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from south korea at an early date and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Our party positively supports the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the peaceloving nations to prevent a nuclear war and defend peace and security in the world and is strengthening militant solidarity in every way with the world peaceloving people for their implementation.

The speaker stressed:

The time has advanced far from the day of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution and a new generation replaced the old. But the cause of world revolution advanced by the great Lenin has not yet ended and the target of the revolution remains the same. Those who make revolution have no right to forget the past, however largely life and conditions have changed. We must follow the indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary principle so fully displayed by the revolutionary forerunners under indescribably arduous conhitions and must carry forward the revolution to the end through generations.

The Korean people rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song will successfully fulfil the national and international duties of revolution assigned them by dynamically accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively supporting the fighting South Korean people and strengthening international solidarity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and other revolutionary people of the world, holding as high as ever the banner of anti-imperialism and peace, the banner of socialism and communism.

### Gromyko, DPRK Delegation Meet

*LD091224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Gromyko received the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Kremlin today. It is taking part in the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and is headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK.

On the Soviet side, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials took part in the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

Both sides expressed themselves satisfied with the recent dynamic development of Soviet-Korean relations.

Both sides expressed the resolve to continue to strengthen the ties between the parties, parliaments, and peoples of the two countries, and stated they would interact vigorously to improve the situation and to establish broad cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region in the spirit of the USSR'S Vladivostok proposals.

Andrey Gromyko assured the Korean delegation, and asked that it be conveyed to the DPRK leadership, that the USSR has supported and will continue to support the DPRK's efforts for a peaceful unification of Korea.

Pak Song-chol expressed gratitude to the CPSU, and to the Soviet Government and people for their consistent support of the DPRK's peaceloving course.

### DPRK on Stronger Contacts

*LD082023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text]Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the party-and-government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the Kremlin today.

The delegation attended the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The DPRK delegation is headed by Pak Sung-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, vice president of the DPRK.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Korean relations of late, particularly since the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Kim Il-sung in Moscow in October 1986.

The two sides expressed determination to continue to strengthen contacts between the parties, parliaments and peoples of the two countries, and stated that they would energetically cooperate with a view to improving the situation and establishing large-scale cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the spirit of the Soviet Union's proposals which had been put forward in Vladivostok.

In this connection attention was drawn to the foreign policy of Japan,whose ruling circles bind their country more and more closely to the U.S. nuclear strategy.

Andrey Gromyko assured the DPRK delegation, and asked to convey it to the leadership of the DPRK that the Soviet Union had supported and would continue to support the DPRK's efforts towards a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Demichev took part in the conversation. [Video shows Gromyko striding to meet and shake hands with Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-nam; Demichev shaking hands with them; Gromyko and Demichev seated at the table during talks]

## Political & Social

### 'Peace Rally' Commemorates Fallen Soldiers

*LD081418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] A peace rally was conducted in Moscow today in memory of the internationalist soldiers who have fallen in Afghanistan. Muscovites gathered in Krasnaya Presnya Park and planted chestnut trees, the blossoming and greenery of which will give pleasure as early as next year.

### Yevgeniy Afanasyev on 'De-Stalinization'

*LD081614 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 7 Nov 87*

["Weekly Chronicle" program, presented by Julia Veroe-,featuring a telephone interview from Moscow with Professor Yevgeniy Afanasyev, by Veroe; two of her "colleagues": Sandor Szenasi and Jozef Barath; and historian Akos Szilagyi; date not given—with portions recorded; individual questioners not identified; Afanasyev speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; the Russian "perestroyka" is used for "restructuring" throughout]

[Text] [Question] In one of your latest articles, you say that it is time to implement de-Stalinization fully. What does this mean from the point of view of national consciousness?

[Begin Afanasyev recording] Look, what I regard as the most important thing is that those effects that the October Revolution had on the people have not disappeared to this day. From another aspect, it is also true that the type of socialism envisaged by Lenin and his colleagues in 1917 has not been realized, despite all the sacrifices and difficulties. It is precisely this failure that motivates all the contradictions of the present period. It has to be seen that to this day we are living in a Stalin-type socialism. This is a fact that we must fully realize, and only if we succeed in this can we carry out full de-Stalinization, going to the roots of our society.

We have to confess that at the present time one can observe a type of attraction felt by many people for the strong personality, the strong man. Now, where does this attraction come from? It is clear that the majority of people living today were born into an administrative, punitive system, or they grew up in such a system, and what these people see, what they become conscious of, is that the system is not effective, that it does not fulfill its social functions. It was in the same system, during the Brezhnev period, that corruption, bribery, and moral degradation spread, and what is more, to an unprecedented degree.

Until 1917, Russia was ruled by an autocracy; that is, there were no democratic traditions here, or at least, they were not present to a sufficient extent. This lack has exerted an influence to this day. It was only in 1905 that the Russian people could begin to separate in themselves the national consciousness and the image of the tsar. However, a mere 30 years later, there arose in our society once again the image of the new leader, the image of the new leader of the people, which was propagated by the radio, mass communications, and literature, as well, with all their strength and with all possible coercion, engraving it into the consciousness of the people to an almost unbearable extent.

Can it be envisaged that this not-too-sympathetic image of a leader, to put it mildly, can be erased, easily erased, from the consciousness of the people? [end recording]

[Question] Forgive me for interrupting you, but perhaps this is not just a matter of national consciousness becoming, after a short gap, once again an accessory to the leader's image. Furthermore, from a certain aspect, this consciousness became petrified, did not develop, or if it did, it developed in a distorted way.

[Begin Afanasyev recording] It is certain that national consciousness, in as much as it developed at all in Soviet society, developed amid totally abnormal conditions. In other words, it developed in a one-sided manner, as did historical and social consciousness. Only those parts of the totality of national values were kept which could be connected with the revolutionary democratic conditions. However, because of the thinking based on exclusivity, the majority of Soviet people, including myself, completed university, for example, without knowing about Akhmatova or even Dostoyevskiy or Yesenyn.

If I add to this that Soviet society lived in a state of voluntary intellectual isolation, that is, that it knew nothing about the West, then I have to confess that we did not concern ourselves with Max Weber or Durkheim, or Freud, or Toynbee, or Spengler. These are not just names, they are names which have worlds, world systems behind them. If a society fails to acquaint itself with these words, it simply falls out of the 20th century, it finds itself on the periphery of the most important cultural discoveries of the century.

If we come to understand that in this world we cannot live in a Stalinist way, that we cannot live in accordance with some sort of one-sided value system, then we also must draw very essential consequences from this realization from the aspect of national consciousness. We must recreate the norms and the value system of our life because up to now we have lived outside a system of values, by which I mean a genuine system of values. There was only an apparent unity, enforced by force, by coercion. It is socialist pluralism that must be made the norm of our life.

Even so, in my opinion, we must return fully to the system of ideas of Marx and Lenin. The impatience toward everything shown by Stalinism inflicted tremendous damage on society. For example, it punished the

believers terribly. We must carry out a radical turnaround in this area. The world view of the believers, their way of thinking, must not only be respected, it cannot be permitted that they should be discredited, even to the slightest extent, just because they are believers. The same applies to the atheists. In other words, everyone is entitled to the right of faith and world view.

The revival of national consciousness can be observed everywhere in the world. Minority movements have been launched, and I imagine that Soviet society is not an exception in this respect. After all, it is a state with many nationalities. If we say that the Stalinist social structure must be changed, while on the other hand we are not aware of the significance of the ethnic movements—I am thinking here of the most recent actions by the Crimean Tatars and those in the Baltic states, for example—this means that we have failed to think through a very important aspect of the transformation of the structure, namely the aspect of relations between nations.

What is more, I would say that the Soviet Union is not simply a state with many nationalities; rather, it is a state within the framework of which there exist not only various cultures, but also various civilizations. This must manifest itself in economic, cultural, and other activities, in the development of new structures, and what is more, on the basis of the idea that our unity must be based on differences. [end recording]

[Question] I know that the historian's business is the past. Nonetheless, considering that we are living in very important, fateful days, I think that it is natural for me to ask: How do you see the future of restructuring?

[Begin Afanasyev recording] Well, you know, we must still decipher the hieroglyphics of restructuring. The trouble is that during the past year or two, we have developed certain stereotypes concerning restructuring, and we have already drawn up a precise and comprehensible picture from these stereotypes. However, this is a mistake. Just consider the way we envisaged restructuring in April 1985 and compare it with the picture we have of it today, and you will see how great is the difference. This is quite right; this is natural. If I may use a paradox here: The advantage and the essence of restructuring lies in the fact that the transformation can itself be transformed. [end recording]

### Director of 'Unorthodox' Play Awarded Prize

*LD071200 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—Mark Zakharov, chief director of Moscow's Leninist Komsomol Theater, whom theater-goers and critics name among the best Moscow stage directors, has won a state prize for 1987. This high award was conferred on him for staging the plays "Dictatorship of Conscience" and "The 'Juno' and 'Avos'".

The production of the play "Dictatorship of Conscience" by Mikhail Shatrov which was staged for the first time in Zakharov's theater, became an outstanding event in the country's cultural life. The disputed play, unorthodox in its concept, invites theater-goers to a frank talk on the most burning issues of history and our times, to discussing a broad range of ideological, social and moral questions. They include ways and methods of revolutionary struggle, economic and cultural changes in society, the style of leadership and others. The play calls for an uncompromising stand, clear-cut civil position and for struggle against deviations from the Leninist norms of life.

"We rely in our disputes on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism helping to march abreast of the time of renovation and qualitative restructuring of Soviet society's life. We see in this our participation in the process of the reorganization," Zakharov told TASS.

The play "The 'Juno' and the 'Avos'" adapted after Andrey Voznesensky's poem of the same title to the music by composer Aleksey Rybnikov has been a hit for several seasons. Critics point out that in this production the director reveals vividly and convincingly a broad range of moral and philosophical ideas of the work based on historical material and uses boldly and ingeniously means of the musico-poetical metaphorical theater. The play was a great success in other countries, including France.

### CPSU, Government Award Song Writer

*LD061753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] By decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers the 1987 USSR state prizes have been conferred. [passage omitted]

A state prize has been conferred posthumously on Vladimir Vysotskiy for his portrayal of the figure (Zheglov) in the television feature film, "One Can't Change the Meeting Place," and his performance of songs written by himself.

### Cadres' Study Courses Completed

*PM051335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Study"]

[Text] Study by chiefs of the administrative organs, departments of union republic Communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms and by the chairmen of republican, kray, and oblast people's control committees has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for improving the qualifications of leading party, soviet, and ideological cadres.

The classes studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's policy in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. There was a comprehensive examination of topical problems of restructuring and party leadership of the processes of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Emphasis was placed on the need for the vanguard role of the party committees and Communists of the law enforcement organs, people's control committees and groups, and for the enhancement of their responsibility for the matter in hand.

There was an examination of specific ways of fulfilling the resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on the further consolidation of the legal foundations of state and public life, socialist legality and law and order, the stepping up of the protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests, and the enhancement of the effectiveness of supervision by the prosecutor's office and the activity of the State Board of Arbitration. There was also a discussion of questions of improving mass defense work and the population's military-patriotic education. Great attention was paid to questions of the fundamental restructuring of control work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee 1987 Plenum, of the formation, based on the USSR People's Control Committee, of a single integral system of control, of the determination of the optimum structure for its organs, and of the stepping up of control on priority salients. These problems were examined in organic connection with social practice, the intensification of the democratization of society, the expansion of glasnost, and the development of the people's self-administration as essential conditions for the successful implementation of the party's economic policy and the fulfillment of the plan for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole and a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of Great October.

The students were addressed by A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Savinkin and I.I. Skiba, CPSU Central Committee department chiefs; Yu.P. Batalin and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.I. Manyakin, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.Ya. Slezko, I.A. Larin, V.A. Abolentsev, G.K. Kryuchkov, and Yu.V. Borodkin, first deputy and deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; ministers, USSR State Committee chairmen, and central department leaders B.I. Aristov, A.V. Vlasov, B.I. Gostev, N.V. Garetovskiy, A.P. Dumachev, G.D. Kolmogorov, N.S. Konarev, B.V. Kravtsov, N.P. Malshakov, Ye.I. Chazov, S.G. Shcherbakov, and G.A. Yagodin; A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.L. Govorov, chief of the USSR Civil Defense; G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee; V.G. Lomonosov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; V.P. Denisov and S.N. Yepifanov, secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee; L.I. Abalkin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute; V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, and others.

The speeches delivered by L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, L.V. Mamontov, first secretary of the Smolensk Party Gorkom, R.G. Galeyev, first secretary of the Almetyevsk Party Gorkom, and I.F. Antonenko, first secretary of the Barvenkovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, were devoted to questions of the party organizations' activity in resolving socioeconomic questions and improving the working people's patriotic education, and the stepping up of the struggle against manifestations of alien ideology and morality.

At seminars and practical classes students exchanged experience of work in implementing restructuring on the sectors assigned to them and were familiarized with the practice of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces. Meetings took place with responsible workers of CPSU Central Committee departments, the USSR and RSFSR People's Control Committees, and ministries and departments, with scientists and national economy specialists, journalists, and workers of a number of Moscow city party raykoms.

## Key to Economic Improvement

*PM050957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Reform and the Party Committee. Don't Wait—Act!"]

[Text] Lenin's instruction to the effect that our chief policy is economic building has a particularly clear and topical ring today. With the implementation of the radical economic reform we are entering the decisive stage of restructuring. Success is bound up with the growing role of party organizations which were given a direct mandate by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum to take charge of the implementation of this key task and be at the forefront of the transformations.

At the moment party committees and primary party organizations are doing a great deal to carry out this crucial assignment honorably. Their overriding preoccupation is with intensifying cadre work in view of the new demands. It is primarily through the selection, education, and training of people that they influence the course of restructuring in all components of the econonic mechanism—from enterprise to ministry and department. The emphasis is naturally on the promotion of

competent and enterprising working people capable not just of "running" things, but of injecting a spirit of innovation and achieving revolutionary changes.

This approach has enabled, for example, the Lipetsk Oblast party organization to make strides in the development of a number of economic sectors, including agriculture. In 2 years 700 leading personnel of various ranks have been replaced and 40% of the leaders are new. This, the oblast leaders believe, is by no means a concession to "fashion," it is no pulverization of cadres, but a vital necessity, as evidenced, in particular, by the fact that a considerable proportion of the working people were proposed and elected by the actual labor collectives and primary party organizations. Many posts were filled on the basis of competition. When promoting new people, party bodies see to it that they do not keep themselves to themselves, but swiftly master the best experience and economic and professional knowledge.

Thoughtful cadre work and a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in every economic component are all the more necessary now, since, as is known, next January 60% of our economy will switch to the principles of full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. Life provides persuasive evidence that work in the new style proceeds smoothly only when thorough preparations have been made for it and it has the strong foundation of the initiative and energy of Communists and all working people. Careful consideration of their opinions and constant consultation with labor collectives are a true guarantee against inertia and stagnation and Oblomov-like sluggishness in putting ideas into practice.

Restructuring alters the criteria of party work evaluation. We must learn, M.S. Gorbachev noted at the Smolnyy meeting, to gear economic leaders and labor collectives to the fulfillment of contracts, attainment of high quality, rapid updating of equipment, acceleration of the financial resources turnover rate and improvement of labor productivity, and improvement of the output-capital ratio. This is acceleration today.

Alas, not everywhere are people mindful of this. Many party committees are still eager to immerse themselves in routine production affairs, doing the economic bodies' jobs for them. The most important elements—cadre problems, preparations for the extensive introduction of economic methods of management, and the immediate elimination of certain distortions in social policy—remain in the background. Hence the lack of effective and authoritative decisions.

Some organizations either put the shortcomings in their work down to objective reasons, or blame top management. Certainly, in a number of cases sector headquarters have in fact been dragging their feet, and it is here that Communists and ministry party committees should speak out. They have the urgent task now of giving enterprises real assistance as they switch to the new management conditions, waging an uncompromising struggle against bureaucracy, and achieving a considerable reduction in the management apparatus. But this certainly does not mean that at local level one can sit twiddling one's thumbs and keeping one's head down. One can and must act! In fact, there is considerable experience already of work in the new way, accumulated by collectives and party organizations in various sectors.

Practice provides rather instructive cases where initiative from below has been a powerful factor in the acceleration of progressive transformations. In Belorussia party organizations have done a great deal to develop the initiative of the local railroad workers who, on switching to economic accountability [khozraschet], managed to carry out a great volume of shipments with a smaller staff. They have already been followed by nearly all the components of the oblast transport complex, which have cut excess manpower by more than 14,000. Equally instructive is the example of a number of party committees in Penza Oblast which have succeeded in getting economic managers to address social problems. Specific programs have been elaborated for accelerating housing construction and building cultural centers and clubs and preschool institutions, and their fulfillment is being strictly monitored.

During preparations for work under the new conditions it is very important to take laggard, loss-making enterprises and farms in hand. Analysis has demonstrated that stagnation is more often than not due to a lack of enterprise and an inability to bring internal reserves into play. Uglovskiy construction materials plant in the Maritime Kray was a chronic loss-maker, but when it was taken in hand by staff of the Maritime Kraykom economic department it obtained a handsome profit for the first time. So what happened? Staffing was improved and engineer and worker training was organized, making it possible to revamp neglected shops competently and quickly. In short, the success was due to a concrete, creative approach.

What about state acceptance? It has helped some enterprises to reach the new targets more quickly; others, leading enterprises among them, have faltered. What has happened? Well, in some places they did not manage to make the proper preparations and they relied on experience, but it was not enough. Party committees and all Communists must learn from this: You can never leave things to chance, particularly in such an important matter as economic reform. Having a leading role in this revolutionary process means working vigorously to strengthen order and discipline, increasing responsibility for the job in hand, and taking ruthless action against narrow departmentalism and parochialism, mismanagement and the free-ride mentality.

One restructuring slogan: "Start with yourself!" applies directly to party organizations and their leading bodies. You cannot solve new tasks by old methods, you cannot move ahead without changing the style of work. It is

good that in most committees there has been an intensification of the critical reappraisal of past experience and of the desire to find unorthodox approaches to the solution of problems. The elected aktiv and primary party organizations are becoming increasingly involved in this. It is Communists who are supposed to set an example of mastery of the art of working in the new way and overcoming the force of inertia.

It would be naive to suppose that the complex economic restructuring will immediately proceed smoothly everywhere. But it is important to have as few hitches as possible, and, above all, that people should not let their heads drop at the first failure.. The party approach is to immediately work out why the work stopped and how to speed it up and to achieve a breakthrough without fail. Remember Lenin's advice: In order to be able to put things right it is necessary to study the way things are run and implement the requisite practical changes in good time.

**Editorial on Restructuring Party Work**
*PM051831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "To More Actively Restructure Party Work is the Urgent Demand of the Time"]

[Text] Today, when we are at a crucial stage of restructuring, it is particularly necessary to ensure the broadest and deepest integration of all progressive, creative forces in our society. Only the Leninist party—the real vanguard of the Soviet people—can do this.

Powerful organizational, political, and intellectual potential is concentrated in our party. More than 19 million Communists are united in 442,000 primary party organizations, 520,000 shop party organizations, and 730,000 party groups. They operate in virtually every collective and have an influence on all spheres of social life.

"When tackling the revolutionary restructuring, the party began with itself," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said when addressing Leningrad Communists. The main point we must bear in mind in this respect, he noted, is that the party's leading role is won and established by the performance of every party committee and by the words and actions of every Communist.

Life shows what substantial changes have recently taken place in the work of many party organizations. Their actions have become more vigorous, energetic, and purposeful and they have strengthened their ties with the people. Democracy, glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism are becoming more and more firmly established in party life and an atmosphere of Communists' interested involvement in resolving the tasks of restructuring is being created. The party has waged an uncompromising struggle against negative processes and phenomena and resolutely purges itself of [ochishchayetsya ot] those who have sullied the pure, honest title of party member and flagrantly violated the norms of socialist morality.

There is much that is interesting and worthy of general attention in the activity of the Leningrad Oblast party organization, for example. It has initiated a whole series of innovative approaches in the economy and the social sphere. Many of Leningrad's collectives are already working on the basis of full economic accountability. The pace of scientific and technical progress is being accelerated. A considerable amount is being done to solve the housing and food problems, which affect the interests of literally everyone, and to modernize light industry. In short, the most perturbing questions of the lives of working people and labor collectives are the main task in Leningrad Communists' work.

However, we must also be clearly aware that far from all party organizations have found their niche in the solution of the new tasks. Some are clearly not keeping up with restructuring and people's mood, and some are simply bringing up the rear, although they should be in the forefront. Can we accept this situation? Of course not.

*Pravda* has received letters, for example, from Bryansk Oblast. They contain serious indications of the freeloading attitude taken by many local party organizations. Particular alarm is being caused by the storage and processing of agricultural produce, which is being greatly neglected. Even starch is shipped into the oblast, although Bryansk is famous as a potato growing region. This is a serious reproach to local Communists and the CPSU Obkom.

It has long been said—and rightly so—that it is time party workers stopped supplanting economic managers. This is becoming particularly relevant now, when an economic management mechanism founded on economic principles is being introduced. Administrative pressure is becoming obsolete under the new conditions. This certainly does not mean, however, that party organs are relieved of economic questions. The task is to restructure the methods of party work in the economic sphere. Party committees can and must make exacting demands on Communist managers with regard to really restructuring their economic activity, working in the new way, and producing the necessary end results. New economic thinking is an essential requirement in this respect.

The main criterion in assessing the work of any party organization is its attitude to restructuring and its actual contribution to the struggle to solve its tasks. Not only economic indicators have to be borne in mind. It is important to consider how their dynamics stand in relation to the process of improving the working people's well-being and people's working and living conditions generally. In other words, the party organization is called

upon to constantly keep sight of people and the social consequences of restructuring and consider and evaluate its every step on this path in human terms.

Communists must be the first to set an example of mastering the art of working in the new way. This means doing one's utmost to overcome the forces of inertia, whose resistance we can all sense in ourselves. The present period in restructuring, which has been described as the critical stage, is particularly difficult and complicated. After all, the old mechanism and the old administrative levers are still being dismantled, while the new economic incentives are only beginning to gather momentum. A great deal has still to be done to finally sap the roots of bureaucracy, which is now the most evil and most dangerous enemy of restructuring.

Experience teaches us that real revolutionary action and revolutionary work are inconceivable without courage and selflessness in the struggle against everything impeding our progress. This is why the problem of enhancing Communists' vanguard role and increasing the militancy of every primary party organization and all party committees, particularly raykoms and gorkoms, is so acute. They are called upon to focus their daily restructuring work on labor collectives, relying on primary party organizations. It is here, in the hubbub of life, and not in the hush of offices that the solution of all our planned tasks is now ensured.

The CPSU stands at the source of the democratic processes now being widely developed. They are consistently gathering momentum and affect the whole range of social relations. They must primarily be developed, of course, in the activity of the party itself. Any lag by party organizations in this respect is absolutely intolerable, as in all other matters.

Serious improvements have recently been made in cadre work. There are also problems in this field, however. For example, communist arrogance is still making itself felt and is an appreciable impediment to the task of restructuring. The point is this: Complacent, conceited, uncouth people must not be allowed anywhere near party work. The restructuring, and developing socialism need talented, highly moral cadres gripped by the idea of revolutionary renewal.

Party organizations in every sector and echelon and at every level must now become involved in this work. This will be facilitated by bureau and committee reports on restructuring at the plenums and meetings, which will be an important stage in preparations for the 19th All-Union Party Conference. It is Communists' duty to bring to the conference new experience in party work and experience of struggling for restructuring.

The party of October takes full historical responsibility for the fate of the revolutionary transformations continuing the cause of the revolution. Today, as 70 years ago, the time requires of party organizations strong political will, iron discipline, and enterprising, creative, bold practical action.

Yes, all this is difficult. But we were not expecting victory to come easily. That is why our party is called revolutionary; it does not fear difficulties and does not falter before them. The party will strictly follow its planned course, furthering restructuring, smashing the machinery that is holding it back, and persistently improving its own work in line with the tasks of the time.

## Belorussian Supreme Soviet Session Held

*PM051809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 2*

[Own correspondent N. Matukovskiy report under rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "Belorussian SSR"]

[Text] The seventh session of the 11th Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet discussed and ratified the plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1988.

One of the main features of the plan is the restructuring of national economic management. The accelerated growth of production potential and intensification of social production will provide the basis for implementing a strong social policy. Fixed capital will be substantially renewed and return on capital will increase with the transition to a two- and three-shift work system.

Associations, enterprises, and organizations are being assigned only the most important targets of the national economic plan in the form of state orders. They are to formulate a considerable proportion of the production program independently on the basis of economic contracts. This is also a new feature of the plan.

Next year will see more rapid production modernization, improvement in the technical standard and quality of production, and increasing production mechanization and automation. In machine building, for example, one-third of all products will be manufactured with built-in microprocessor equipment. The proportion of products with the state seal of quality will rise to 71% in industry as a whole.

The plan has set the republic's agro-industrial sector high targets. The intention is to purchase 98,000 tonnes of livestock and poultry, 549,000 tonnes of milk, and 28 million eggs in excess of the figures set by the 5-year plan. It is planned to bring the proportion of intensively grown grain crops up to 68%, and the figures for other crops will be as follows: potatoes 79%, sugar beet 96%, and flax 72%.

All this combined will make it possible to considerably strengthen the social program. In 1988 four-fifths of the national income will be used to improve living standards. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase by 3.1% and the labor remuneration of kolkhoz workers by 2.3%. Consumer goods production and the range of consumer services will increase. It is intended to build 105,000 apartments and

individual houses with a total area of 5.83 million square meters. Approximately 490,000 people will have their housing conditions improved.

The 1988 plan provides for the commissioning of new hospitals and clinics, study facilities and laboratories in VUZ's, movie theaters, and cultural centers. The health service alone is to receive approximately R123 million, which is 24% more than in 1987.

The session discussed and ratified the budget for 1988.

Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

### Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Session Held

*NC060827 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 28 Oct 87*

[Text] The sixth session of the eleventh convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Tashkent on 27 October. Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Usmankhodzhayev, Alimov, Anichev, Antonov, Golovin, Dogonkin, Lapkov, Nishanov, Agarov, (?Kholmukhammadov), Alimova, Dzhurabekov, and Sakin; the members of the republic's Supreme Soviet and government; and the responsible official of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium apparatus, Comrade (?Lishnevskiy), participated in the meeting.

Deputy Khabibullayev, who is the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the meeting. The participants of the convocation paid tribute to the memory of Deputy Ikalandarov, who has died. Later, the Supreme Soviet heard a report read by Deputy Dzhurayeva upholding the proxies [vekalat] of the deputies elected after the fifth session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting adopted a decision approving the proxies of the deputies. The agenda and program of the session was unanimously approved. Later, the deputies began their work on the agenda of the day.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy Atakhanov as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. A decision was adopted at the meeting relieving Deputy Karimov from his responsibilities as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Iskandarov, who is the deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan, read a report on the state plan concerning the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1988 and on the way the state plan for Uzbek SSR's economic and social development for 1987 is being realized. Deputy (?Mamedmusayev), who is the Uzbek SSR minister of finance, read a report on the Uzbek SSR's budget for 1988 and on the realization of the Uzbek SSR's budget in 1986. Deputy (?Gadzhimuratov), who is the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Planning and Budget Commission, read a joint report drawn up by the Uzbek SSR Planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions on matters related to the plan and budget. Later, the participants at the meeting began to debate the reports.

Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the convocation. Deputy Iskandarov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan, summed up the debate on the state plan concerning the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1988 and on the way the state plan for Uzbek SSR's economic and social development for 1987 is being realized.

Taking into consideration the (?suggestions) made by the Planning and Budget Commission, and by the other permanent commissions, the Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the state plan for the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1988 and the decision adopted on the way the state plan for Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1987 is being realized. The deputies also unanimously adopted the decision on the Uzbek SSR's state budget for 1988 and the decision adopted on the realization of the state budget for 1986.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work today.

### Ukraine's Procurators Confer in Donetsk

*AU031505 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 3*

[RATAU report: "Discussing the Tasks of Procurator's Offices"]

[Text] Tasks for restructuring the work of the republic's procurator's offices, in line with the CPSU Central Committee decision on measures to boost the procurator's powers in strengthening socialist legality and law and order, were discussed at a conference of oblast, city, rayon, and transport procurators, which was held on 27 October in Donetsk. P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian SSR procurator, delivered a report on the issue.

The conference was addressed by A. M. Rekunov, USSR procurator general; A. A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; and by a number of oblast, city, and rayon procurators in the republic. (A report on the conference will be published).

While in Donetsk, A.M. Rekunov, USSR procurator general, and A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, visited the Gorkiy mine and the "Respirator" scientific and production association, and inquired about the progress made

in restructuring and in fulfilling pledges assumed in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, about the state of discipline in the collectives, and about working and living conditions. During their conversations, they answered questions put by the workers of the enterprises.

They were accompanied by V.P. Mironov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Donetsk Obkom first secretary; A.S. Statinov, Donetsk Oblispolkom chairman; A.S. Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian SSR procurator.

**Armenian Writers Rapped for Sensitivity**

*PM031815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6*

[S. Balblumyan report under the "Glasnost: Feedback" rubric: "Where the Climate Is Created"]

[Text] In his speech to an all-union creative conference in Leningrad V. Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Writers Union Board, did not neglect the problems which have long disturbed the republic, never more so than today. After the protracted hitch at the start of restructuring in Armenia, public activeness has flared up. The central press and television, together with the republic mass media, are seeking to help restructuring to gather pace and move forward. The hundreds of letters, telephone calls, and responses coming in to the local offices of correspondents of the central press and television bear witness to the lively interest in what the press is writing today and the support for its efforts to clear away the obstacles of the past. So the assessment of press activity made by some leaders of the Armenian Writers Union, particularly Chairman V. Petrosyan, who, when he spoke in Leningrad, leveled complaints against the central newspapers in general and their correspondents in particular, doing so moreover in a frankly irritable tone, seems especially strange.

What is it that Petrosyan does not like? What, in his opinion, is the stumbling block to restructuring in Armenia? The reader will perhaps already have guessed that the writer sees the main evil as residing in the "excessive number" of critical articles in the central press, particularly *Izvestiya*, which, in his words, does not always provide in-depth or well founded coverage of the processes taking place in the republic.

All right, let us agree: The writer speaks the truth. If you recall, for example, the comments on restructuring in Armenia published in our newspaper you will readily acknowledge that the author did indeed only brush the surface of the soil from which the negative phenomena are sprouting up and failed to penetrate the deep layers nourishing the powerful root system of bureaucracy, bribery, corruption, and other disgraceful practices which are in luxuriant bloom there. The criticism is thus well founded and appropriate conclusions will of course be drawn from it.

But in this regard I would also like to ask the leader of the Armenian Writers Union what prevents the press organs of the republic's Writers Union from portraying and analyzing the processes with the degree of depth and informedness that he quite rightly demands of the central press.

Yu. Surovtsev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, also spoke in Leningrad. But he, while also citing *Izvestiya*, said, notably, that restructuring in Armenia is marking time. He called for responsibility on the part of the republic's writers and journalists, on whom great hopes are pinned in the prevailing situation. The only pity is that Armenian readers remained unaware of the thrust of Yu. Surovtsev's speech, because *Grakan Tert (Literary Gazette)*, though it published the complete text of V. Petrosyan's speech, did not deem it necessary to acquaint readers with the ideas expressed by the USSR Writers Union secretary. The leaders of the Armenian writers' organization have a strange notion of glasnost, do they not? All the more strange, in that this is not the first time that the press organs of the republic's Writers Union have stayed silent about matters that become known to the public no thanks at all to any timeliness shown by the writers' publications. There are, incidentally, all manner of rumors circulating about the discussion that took place at the Writers Union party meeting. The point is that no reliable information at all about this meeting appeared in Writers Union press organs.

V. Petrosyan was also angry at the central press because after the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum the newspapers mounted a concerted attack on targets which (it must be acknowledged) deserved a broadside long before June. But if the press is to be criticized it is only for clearly scattering its fire too wide or loosing off blanks... Is it now permissible, however, to berate the press because there are far more bull's-eyes scored?

The central press' own correspondents have published quite a number of critical articles of late and all of them have received the enthusiastic support of Armenian readers. The local press would appear to be pulling itself together. Armenian Television's programs are becoming more incisive and, most importantly, effective. So what are the grounds for irritation and chagrin? They are as follows. They are castigating, according to some in Armenia, not evil but "our own people." They see in the criticism not a desire to bring about changes for the better but malevolence. It was no surprise when the chairman of the Armenian Writers Union recalled in his speech a joke made by his fellow writer, Zh. Arutyunyan. The latter had told the republic Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: "If there were good weather currently in Armenia the 'Vremya' newscast would

scarcely report it." Accusing the mass media of denigration, he then lectured *Sovetskaya Kultura*, which had published an article by its correspondent on certain negative phenomena in the repubic. Somewhat earlier, when speaking at a Yerevan party gorkom plenum, he had delivered a severe genaral condemnation of the central press for having gotten into the habit of casting a dark shadow in the cloudless Armenian sky.

It is not the first time that the leaders of the republic's Writers Union have tried to put the central press "in its place." The union's leaders were already angry because "various commissions hastened to Armenia, one after another, following the CPSU Central Committee's June Plenum." Instead of being angry, one should ask oneself why, when investigating the state of affairs in a particular sphere, the commissions are not hurrying off to the republic in search of positive experience. The reason is that the state, say, of transport and trade, or the successes in construction or environmental protection... do not attract them from this standpoint. Incidentally, all these problems have been written about in the newspapers. It was after their articles appeared that an authoritative commission intent on making decisions which should have been made long ago came to the republic.

No, what is needed is not for the commissions to be scared off but for the results of its checks to be openly discussed. We must seek to ensure that those to blame for these disgraceful happenings are named and the causes resolutely eradicated. That is what people expect.

People count even more on the trenchant pen of writers; it is high time they joined in the restructuring that is under way. There are, incidentally, many such writers already. As for the stance adopted by some leaders of the Armenian Writers Union, then, let us say, all joking aside, that it is certainly not the editorial offices of newspapers or Central Television which create the climate in the republic. It would be good to bear this in mind when attempts to call the central press to order and take it in hand are next made.

## Economist Zaslavskaya Reviews Restructuring

*AU041925 Vienna DIE PRESSE (USSR Supplement) in German 4 Nov 87 p 13*

[Article by Tatyana Zaslavskaya, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow: "Is There a Way Back?"]

[Text] Soviet newspapers frequently publish readers' letters which point out that the restructuring is proceeding too slowly and that nothing changes, particularly at the base. But the opposite view is also being voiced. The transformations are proceeding too rapidly and decisions that affect the interests of hundreds of millions of people are allegedly not being sufficiently thought out. Both the one and the other contention has a grain of truth in it. In my opinion, the fact that opposite positions exist side by side seems to indicate that restructuring is really developing normally.

All people need the acceleration of the country's economic and social development and are thus given an opportunity to shape their lives more attractively, dynamically, and in a more creative manner. Youth benefits most if it can work more independently, if it gets more, and lives in a more interesting and comfortable manner. Those people who are being wrongly discriminated against today, for example, many groups of experts, staff workers in nonproductive branches, and residents of the Eastern regions of the country, also gain.

Restructuring yields the least advantages to the bloated leading apparatus which in most cases today no longer discharges a positive function and, moreover, only harms the economy with its dilettantish interference. At the same time, most of the leading cadres enjoy significant privileges and special rights compared with those people that are led by them. Those people who are either unable to work better and more than today, or who cannot even fill their present jobs under the tighter new conditions of economic management will also be the losers. There is also a group of workers in our country, however, who have adjusted very well to the conditions of mismanagement and feel very well in doing so, since they receive their wages in any case, regardless of their performance.

Polls conducted in various cities and regions of the country indicate that the balance of power is tipped in favor of the partisans of restructuring, whose number continues to grow. I am afraid, though, that at the same time its secret opponents are also closing ranks. Leading cadres of the middle echelons—responsible staff workers in the ministries, administrations, and regional organs of the republics—are causing particular concern. It would be wrong, however, to denounce people at random: There are also many creative, talented people there who are thinking along modern lines and are struggling heart and soul for restructuring. In principle, however, their situation will deteriorate in the course of restructuring. The monopoly of the administration will disappear, a great section of the apparatus will be reduced, and its cadres will be transferred to practical occupations. In addition, the ideology of many representatives of this stratum has already become a thing of the past. Thus, they are still upholding the view that a strong hand is necessary for the successful development of society, and that the economic self-regulation which is based on market relations implies a "degeneration" of socialism. At the same time, the content of specific norms and regulations which determine the implementing provisions for the new laws depends on them to a great extent. To date, the organs of the country's political leadership have played the decisive role in this respect. They alone are in a position to compel ministries and administrations to stop their clumsy and irresponsible interference in all aspects of life.

The restructuring was initiated by the country's top leadership. Every one of its steps, from the 27th CPSU Congress to the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, allows us to look to the future with confidence. If, however, the activities of the top party leadership are supported by the conscious control of the working people who have realized their own interests and are willing to fight for them, we will be able to say that the success of restructuring is guaranteed, and that a relapse into the past is ruled out.

## Professor Cites Tasks of Restructuring

*PM021727 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 43, 25 Oct 87 p 8*

[Professor Anatoliy Butenko article in response to reader's letter: "Braking Mechanism: What Is It and How To Combat It?"—first four paragraphs are reader's letter—boldface passages as published]

[Text] Dear MN,

I'm not just another presumptuous case readily dealing out pieces of advice for people in other countries about how they should live and which laws they should abide by. Nevertheless, I've been urged for about a year to write you a letter. I'm not a regular reader of MN, but every now and then my friends led by a copy of the newspaper [sentence as published]. As much as a year ago, I read the publication out of pure curiosity. I can't judge whether it's a typical Soviet newspaper or not because I have never read any other Soviet paper. In my opinion it was just a kind of advertising publication trying, somewhat awkwardly, to make people believe that socialism is the best kind of society imaginable, and capitalism—a stinking mire.

However, MN has changed its descriptions of socialism somewhat. It has turned out that your "society which knows no crises" has found itself facing a real crisis in the early 1980s. Corruption, drug addiction, and other "charming phenomena", even recently claimed by you to belong exclusively to Western civilization, were revealed in your own society. A certain deceleration mechanism is being referred to. But isn't it just the same thing the West has? Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroyka is said to build a new and better socialism. However, I think, it is a profoundly naive idea. Socialism was just thought up. It is not viable, because it lacks creative potential. Your publication has become more interesting but not one bit more convincing.

Michael Preston, Canada

I think that these are the main questions for Canadian readers. The term "braking mechanism" appeared not long ago, but the phenomenon itself, alas, appeared much earlier. Under socialism there could be no such term. Nevertheless, the emergence of such a mechanism is not groundless.

At one time Karl Marx wrote that under the state policy forms of social administration it is necessary to remember about "...this constant danger to government usurpation of class rule", i.e., the danger of such a situation when instead of a class that came to power, the functions of class rule are usurped and fulfilled by its ruling representatives. Engels wrote that the danger of such usurpation remains even at a time when the proletariat comes to power. He pointed out that in any society there is a demand for the fulfillment of "general functions" needed for the vitality of society. The people meant for this, wrote F. Engels, form a new branch of the division of labor within society. Thereby, they acquire special interests also regarding those who have authorized them, they become independent in respect of them.

Consequently, when the tumors of bureaucratism began to appear in the development of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin pointed out that the presence of bureaucratic distortions in a socialist state makes the proletariat defend its state and defend itself from its state.

However, after Lenin's death the working class and toilers did not succeed in finding means that would guarantee the protection of their interests from this state power, continually growing and increasing its administrative bureaucratic features and placing itself more and more above the working people.

It is hard to maintain that the political system of the time of the personality cult with its mass reprisals, antihumanism and technocratic approach to life represented the political rule of the working class and its allies. It would be blasphemous to maintain that the rule of the working class is capable of this. It would be more correct to consider that on hand is the usurpation of class rule, carried out by J. Stalin, with all its distortions, deformations and Bonapartist play on the non-coincidence of the interests of workers, farmers and employees.

Such a system killed in the masses any public initiative and any political activity. Isn't this the place where we must seek the sources of the mounting passiveness of those who were capable of accomplishing the most radical revolutionary change?

Thus, regarding the braking mechanism as a historical phenomenon the following can be maintained: the braking mechanism of administrative-bureaucratic usurpation of class rule, historically established in society, with all deformations of economic and political system as well as ideology and psychology characteristic of it.

This understanding shows that nobody strove deliberately to restrain the development of Soviet society, nobody specially developed the braking mechanism, but the political system ensuring the despotic power of J. Stalin and his entourage was being developed quite

deliberately. This political system worked out and fostered a mechanism of political and economic management of social affairs, that represented the braking mechanism, adequate to its aims of consolidating the administrative-bureaucratic usurpation of class rule.

Of course, those included in the pyramid of power were scared to death by the 20th Party Congress. However, these circles cherished for many decades, making it impossible to mark even the tenth anniversary of the Congress, had their revenge. Although the 60s and 70s did not know the reprisals of the Stalin period, they nevertheless saw the flourishing state of voluntarism of that administrative-bureaucratic level of managers who, having shaken off the fear caused by the 20th Congress and discarded the policy of renovation, believed in their impunity and indispensability.

Let's get back to the braking mechanism and its basic components. What were its socio-political, economic and ideological foundations?

In state policy this power was a well-thought-out hierarchy of posts, a system exercising a direct centralized guidance of the state over the entire economic activity and all aspects of social life; it realized the actual coincidence and merger of the functions of the Party and state machinery, the cencentration of all-embracing power in the hands of a level of leaders-administrators appointed from the top and unaccountable to the people.

Departmentalism and bureaucratism flourished under the aegis of this hierarchy. There was a situation where neither the working class nor the people as a whole possessed any possibilities for the realization of their masters.

The state form of ownership proclaimed as the property of the whole people but linked with the people and workers only as the means of labour and not as its managers, fully subordinated to the administrative-bureaucratic machinery, constituted the economic basis of this political structure, ownership, which increased its domination as a result of expanding formal socialization. Under the cover of a powerful centralized management of state property the triviality of this form of property becomes over more clearly outlined: absence of real human interest in disposing of it, in effectively using and multiplying it.

In the social context this economic-political system relied on the vulgarly interpreted idea of the unity of the vital interests of all strata of society and was connected with disrespect and hushing up diverse interests of various social groups and strata.

Finishing with the consideration of the structure of the braking mechanism there are reasons to maintain that the **braking mechanism** is an aggregate of stiffened economic forms and obsolete political and organizational systems, ineffective methods of guidance and levers of administration, sanctified by corresponding ideology and psychology, making it impossible to use the advantage of socialism, fettering its successful development and retarding its progress.

In what ways can this obstacle be overcome?

When it comes to removing the braking mechanism and replacing it with an acceleration mechanism, it becomes obvious to everyone that the point at issue is not some unimportant, exceptional task of perestroyka but its key task. In fact, perestroyka is needed by Soviet society not by itself, not owing to the permanent desire to undergo changes, not for some kind of desire for reconstruction, but because a comprehensive perestroyka of Soviet society is a preliminary condition, an essential prerequisites for the acceleration of its development.

Therefore, speaking about this key task of perestroyka, it is not correct to think that here we can confine ourselves only to destructive actions, say, to criticizing and exposing the ideology and psychology of stagnation, condemning frozen ideas about socialism, pointing out the obsolete links of production relations, criticizing incentives that don't work, ridiculing the out-of-date forms of management and so on. All this is necessary, but what is especially important is the creative part of the task, namely the understanding and revealing of the fact how the old mechanism will be removed and destroyed and what it will be replaced by in order that the braking mechanism is removed and the mechanism of accelerated development becomes established instead of it.

This cannot be done in one go and, therefore, it is impossible to display excessive impatience counting on an instant result, thinking that perestroyka now under way will bear fruit already. It would be an error to think that it is allegedly sufficient to replace former leading personnel by new ones, to "rejuvenate" the corps of managers for perestroyka to produce results. If the former system is filled with new people, they will inevitably work as the system prompts them, in the old way.

Therefore, it is not enough to have a desire to renovate socialism and "rejuvenate" its managers. It is necessary to have an integrated conception of perestroyka—perestroyka of all spheres of social life, a conception so well thought-out that its implementation should not give rise to new difficulties and problems of stagnation.

Now that more than two years have passed since the 1985 April Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee it can be asserted that the conception of perestroyka has already been worked out (the June 1987 Plenumary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has completed its formation), and its subsequent implementation will ensure the replacement of the braking mechanism by a mechanism of the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development.

Speaking generally, the essence of perestroyka boils down to an actual and not declarative realization of the principles of socialism (therefore, the main slogan of perestroyka is: "More socialism!") and above all, in economy and politics.

In the economy it means actual and not formally-juridical **socialization of the means of production**, the actual turning of all workers into proprietors, joint owners of the means of production, into the masters of the country. Thanks to the changes and reconstruction mapped out by the Party, the socialist ideal of the socialization of the means of production, of the establishment of the socialist economy and realization of socialist ownership will be put into practice.

**In politics**, perestroyka means a decisive turn to actual and not simply declarative **democracy**, that is, the power of the people instead of a formalized power of its representatives, frequently not linked with the working people and not expressing their interests and their will.

The point at issue is not only the unprecedented expansion of **the rights and freedoms of citizens**, and ever increasing glasnost, which allow the working people to have their own opinion on corresponding questions, on effective **criticism and self-criticism, control** of the masses over the authorities' activities, but also the **restructuring of the entire political system of society**. Up to this day certain people, owing to the post they occupy, have been the arbiters of other people's destinies, not responsible at all to these people, and answerable for their actions only to the higher authorities, which had highly negative consequences.

This pyramid has to be turned upside down. All officials without exception must be put under the control of the masses. As a result of this, the entire system of political power must be gradually turned into the power of the people through the people themselves (Marx), that is, into a system of socialist self-administration when everything is done not only in the interests of the working people but also at their will.

Only by fulfilling all these and many other tasks of perestroyka will it be possible to say that the braking mechanism has been destroyed, that a new mechanism of acceleration has been established instead, that Soviet society has entered a new stage of history - the stage of accelerated socio-economic development and of further improvement of socialism along the road of planned and gradual advancement to communism.

## Agricultural

### Conference on Agro-Industrial Complex Held

*PM041246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Agrarian Science on Paths of Restructuring"]

[Text] An all-union conference held in Moscow 28 October was devoted to problems of improving scientific support for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex.

Leaders of union ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex and of republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees, scientists of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], leaders of scientific research institutes, experimental stations, and VUZ's in the system of the agro-industrial complex, and senior officials of party and soviet organs were invited to the conference.

The conference was opened by V.P. Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He emphasized that the conference is being held at a very crucial time, on the eve of Great October's 70th anniversary. Workers in the agro-industrial complex, like all Soviet people, are seeking worthily to greet this glorious jubilee of the Soviet state. Under unprecedentedly complex weather conditions farmers have grown and gathered in a good harvest of grain, vegetables, and industrial crops. Many republics, krays, and oblasts have successfully fulfilled their pledges for sales of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, and sugar beets to the state. Production of livestock products is increasing.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, one cannot fail to see that the pace of production of agricultural output still is not meeting the demand of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum to sharply improve the supply of food to the population over the next 2-3 years. Therefore it is quite obvious that everything that has to be done tomorrow is directly connected with the development of science and the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience. It is primarily necessary to bring our science up to a qualitatively new level and ensure that breakthroughs are achieved in the main areas of research, ensuring the real acceleration of scientific and technical progress in sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, delivered the report "The Tasks of the USSR Gosagroprom, VASKHNIL, and Scientific Establishments of the Agro-Industrial Complex in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Improving Scientific Support for the Development of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex.'"

He said that scientists of the agro-industrial complex are faced with the extraordinarily complex and crucial tasks of providing kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises with the latest achievements of science and technology within the shortest times. Without this a sharp increase in the pace of development of the agro-industrial complex is impossible.

The CPSU Central Committee has made an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in agrarian science, exposed serious shortcomings and omissions in VASKHNIL's work, and indicated specific ways to overcome stagnant phenomena and improve the work of agrarian scientists. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Scientific Support for the Development of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex" defines specific tasks and forms for the radical restructuring of scientific activity and its main areas. The realization of this resolution will rightfully be a new stage in the history of Soviet agro-industrial science.

To fulfill the tasks set the agro-industrial complex a breakthrough must be made today in elaborating such fundamental areas of research as biotechnology, molecular biology and genetics, immunity, modeling of production processes, automation and computerization of production, and the rational use of nature. The realization of this research will gave a powerful boost to the applied sciences and to resolving practical questions of the agro-industrial complex.

Scientific research must be conducted particularly persistently in arable farming. It is right here that the foundations are laid which essentially determine the state of affairs in all other sectors: in livestock raising, the meat and dairy industry, and the food industry.

More than 300 scientific establishments, including 120 institutes, are tackling scientific support for arable farming. The chief agricultural crops have their own head institutes: the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain Farming, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn, the all-union institutes of rice and pulse crops, and others. Large scientific collectives are engaged on the problems of improving soil fertility and protecting it from erosion, developing intensive technologies for the production of grain, feed, and other products, creating new selection methods on the basis of using the modern achievements of biotechnology, and in other main areas. Zonal scientific establishments and experimental stations are operating in republics, krays, and oblasts. But the whole point is that the activity of many of them does not accord with the demands of the times and is insufficiently oriented toward resolving the most important problems of the agro-industrial complex. Stagnant phenomena in science are holding back scientific and technical progress.

Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in arid parts of the country regularly fail to fulfill the grain production and sales plans. However, individual scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain, the All-Union Institute of Arable Farming and Soil Protection Against Erosion, the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Arable Farming, and a number of other institutes and technological centers are not making any significant developments of broad production significance and react poorly to the needs of production.

Nor have scientific establishments done everything with regard to questions of increasing grain production in major regions such as Kazakhstan and Siberia. Farms in those regions, for example, have an extremely great need for early-ripening strains of spring wheat and reliable intensive technologies. Corresponding work is under way, but it is proceeding slowly and without due effort.

Intensive strains of winter wheat and other crops must be created for the Central Chernozem Zone. Unfortunately, the very old Dokuchayev Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, which is located there and once had a good name, does not exert any appreciable influence on the state of affairs in grain farming in that zone.

As a very important feed crop, corn holds a special place in the total volume of grain production. Its annual harvest must be increased to 20-22 million tonnes. However, it must be admitted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still not being provided with sufficient good hybrid seeds making it possible to obtain high and stable harvests in different natural and climatic zones.

In recent years the "Dnepr" Science and Production Association and scientific research institutes have carried out certain work in the spheres of corn selection and cultivation technology. But its pace can satisfy no one. Farms have a particularly great need for hybrids with a growing season of not more than 85 days.

It is not just a question of selection. The material base of corn seed growing must be decisively strengthened. In a number of scientific establishments it cannot ensure the high quality of seeds of parental lines and hybrids. The shortfall in the corn harvest is also connected with bad work on the part of calibration plants of the USSR Ministry of Grain Products. They must be modernized as quickly as possible.

Under modern conditions the new achievements in biology open up new opportunities for selection scientists to create highly productive strains of agricultural crops with set properties—a short growing season, resistance to disease and drought—by means of biotechnology and genetic engineering. Therefore it is extremely important not only to concentrate scientific research in these areas but also to ensure its accelerated development.

The party Central Committee has set the task of attaching priority significance to the cultivation of grain crops using intensive technologies. There is some experience in this work. But it would be a mistake to claim that all questions have been resolved. VASKHNIL and its regional departments must ensure a radical improvement in the work of institutes in creating and introducing intensive technologies. Chief attention must be concentrated on developing the integrated protection of crops against pests and diseases, preparing seeds, and making efficient use of mineral and organic fertilizers.

Scientific research establishments must do a lot to strengthen the feed base. Here the chief problem—the problem of protein—has not been resolved. Scientific recommendations are urgently needed in this connection, above all from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Pulse Crops. It has still not given production reliable strains of peas—the chief pulse crop for many parts of the country—or developed efficient technologies for their production.

Many scientific establishments are also poorly resolving other tasks associated with increasing protein production. Selection and seed growing are lagging behind with regard to soybeans, alfalfa, and clover. The All-Union Feed Institute, the All-Russian Soybean Institute, and a number of zonal and republic institutes must be called to account for this. They must primarily ensure the rapid propagation of the alfalfa strains created in recent years with a seed productivity of 6 quintals on nonirrigated land and 10-12 quintals on irrigated land, early-ripening and cold-resistant soybean strains, and highly productive clover strains and widely introduce them into production.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtain low yields from reclaimed land. This land is utilized particularly badly in Central Asia. The science and production association of the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation has failed to elaborate in good time substantiated recommendations for the development of irrigation in the region. This has led to a significant rise in ground water, the salinization and waterlogging of land, and a drop in the yields of agricultural crops. For these reasons, and also because of violation of the cotton-alfalfa crop rotations, cotton production is not growing and its quality is falling.

There is no proper return on land irrigation in the Volga Region. The Volga Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation, which is located in that region, does not always give effective assistance to production.

Owing, above all, to unsatisfactory scientific support, technically imperfect irrigation and drainage systems were constructed in the country for a long time, and proper attention was not devoted to modernizing them.

Under present conditions, following the adoption of well known decisions on water problems and in the light of the increasing water shortage in individual regions, particularly crucial tasks are facing scientific establishments in the reclamation sphere.

Touching on problems of accelerating the intensification of dairy and meat livestock raising, the speaker emphasized that the full utilization of genetic potential and a further increase in the productivity of home-grown breeds must be an important direction in this work. On the other hand, the holsteinization of the dairy herd must be widely carried out. These tasks must be at the center of the attention of livestock breeding centers and of all other scientific collectives working in the sphere of agricultural animal breeding and genetics.

Scientific support for the development of meat livestock raising and hog raising needs radical improvement.

Under conditions of the transfer of livestock and poultry raising to an intensive path of development, the responsibility of veterinary science is increasing significantly. The concentration of animals in large livestock units and complexes requires new approaches in preventing diseases and protecting animals and poultry against them. So far, however, workers in the veterinary service and science are reorganizing themselves inadequately with regard to the circumstances which have taken shape.

The processing and storage of products is an important link in the system of the country's agro-industrial complex. The recent CPSU Central Committee conference examined the state of the processing sectors comprehensively and in depth and outlined radical measures for the priority development of the processing industry. Under these conditions the efforts of scientific establishments should be concentrated on developing resource-saving, waste-free technologies. This is particularly important for the food industry, where the technological and technical standards of enterprises have to be raised sharply. Research into the creation of new types of reduced-sugar, reduced-fat, and vitamin-enriched products is extremely necessary. Developments relating to biotechnological processes for the production of food additives, to membrane technology, and to cooked-food [varochnyy] extrusion technology have not attained the proper scope.

The USSR Gosagroprom and VASKHNIL have been entrusted with the functions of ordering experimental design work to create new technology and equipment for the agro-industrial complex. In this connection the responsibility of sector institutes for the technical standard of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production is being considerably enhanced. A real opportunity is being created to radically improve the development of highly productive equipment and power plants which meet world standards. Zonal systems of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production must be created within reduced times. It is also necessary to accelerate the development of machines for soil-protection technologies. The All-Union Mechanization Institute must head all this work.

The search for the most efficient methods of utilizing energy resources—fuels and lubricants, above all—must be sharply stepped up.

The high pace of development of the agro-industrial complex is connected to a decisive degree with the further improvement of the economic management mechanism. The task consists in adjusting this mechanism so that it ensures the fullest utilization of the

resource potential, the coordinated and efficient functioning of all components of the agro-industrial complex, and the attainment of high national economic end results. It is a question of accelerating the elaboration of an integral system of the agro-industrial complex' economic mechanism and practical and methodological recommendations for its assimilation. This requires economic science carefully to analyze the processes which have taken shape, keenly perceive emergent new approaches, generalize in a timely manner experience of restructuring in the agro-industrial complex, and define reliable ways to further enhance the efficiency of its development.

The main direction of economic research today is the elaboration of proposals for transferring agro-industrial production to economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-capitalization. In this connection science is faced with a wide range of problems: Drawing up scientifically substantiated normatives, a system of prices, charges, and payments, contractual relations, and recommendations for establishing the direct dependence of labor remuneration on the end results. The production, storage, and processing of products must be put on a sound economically accountable basis whereby the working people's material position and the pace of the collective's economic and social development are determined only by labor productivity and the level of use of the production potential.

Production specialization and interfarm and agro-industrial integration create great scope for economically accountable relations. These processes have always been and still are the main direction in the further development of agrarian economics. However, the mistakes made earlier and administrative methods of leadership have held up specialization.

V.I. Lenin's ideas on cooperation are particularly topical today. Full use must be made of the democratic nature and of the economic and social advantages of cooperative forms of organizing production, supply, and sales.

Great significance is now being attached to the development of cooperation in primary labor collectives, expressed in the contract form of production organization. Under these conditions economists must give kolkhozes and sovkhozes recommendations on the use of the various forms of contract—collective, family, lease, individual—and arm them with methods of introducing the contract with due regard to specific management conditions.

Developments with regard to enhancing the efficiency of interfarm cooperation, including among enterprises with different forms of ownership, are also needed in practice. The work experience of agrofirms, agrocombines, and associations integrating the production, storage, processing, and sale of products must be generalized on a current basis.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of the radical reorganization of scientific backup for agro-industrial production. Above all, VASKHNIL's responsibility is increasing, and its rights are being extended. It has acquired added significance as the top scientific center of the agro-industrial complex. Jointly with management organs the academy defines the main areas of scientific and technical progress and coordinates and organizes scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex.

It is deemed expedient to abolish VASKHNIL's sector departments, which, for various reasons, have practically become administrative subdivisions with no substantial influence on the efficiency and quality of scientific research work.

Instead, 18 sectorial scientific complexes have been created under VASKHNIL in the main areas of development of agro-industrial production. The complexes are being set up on the basis of the leading scientific research establishments of VASKHNIL, the USSR Gosagroprom, and other ministries and departments.

They are to ensure stronger leadership of scientific research, its planning and coordination, and the concentration of scientific resources and means in the main areas of agro-industrial production.

A sectorial scientific complex for the intensification of crop production, selection, and biotechnology, for example, is being created on the basis of VASKHNIL's head scientific establishment—the All-Union Institute of Crop Production. It incorporates the leading institutes as regards areas and problems—the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, the All-Union Selection and Genetics Institute, the all-union scientific research institutes of corn, wheat selection and seed growing, rice, and oil crops, and others—in all, 10 major scientific establishments.

A number of leading regional and republic institutes are being drawn into the complex' scientific network on a contract basis.

A scientific council of the complex is being set up, incorporating all the institutes' leaders and prominent scientists in the relevant area of science.

Scientific backup centers are being organized under union and autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees. These centers combine the efforts of scientific research establishments, VUZ's, and planning, design, and technological organizations, regardless of departmental subordination.

The task and the substance of the work of VASKHNIL's regional departments are changing. Their efforts are being concentrated on coordinating research into the development of agro-industrial production in natural

and economic regions. In the union republics where the regional departments are located they fulfill the functions of scientific backup centers.

VASKHNIL, its regional departments and sectorial complexes, scientific backup centers, and scientific establishments must switch to the targeted program method of planning. This will make it possible to concentrate forces and resources on resolving the most important tasks in developing fundamental and applied research and scientific backup for agro-industrial production with due regard to the specific conditions in republics, krays, and oblasts.

The new organizational structure of scientific management will function in full accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Transfer of Scientific Organizations to Full Economic Accountability and Self-Financing."

The USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) has now been extended to scientific establishments. From now on every scientific collective must itself earn the means to remunerate labor, implement sociocultural measures, and expand the scientific base and production.

The achievements of science are being assimilated most efficiently through science-and-production associations, science-and-production systems, and experimental production and base farms on a contractual basis. Republic state agro-industrial committees and oblast, kray, and autonomous republic agro-industrial committees are obliged to study such experience carefully and, proceeding from the specific conditions, disseminate it.

The speaker devoted much attention to questions of strengthening the material and technical base of institutes, VUZ's, and experimental stations, their functioning under the new operating conditions, foreign economic ties, and the training of scientific cadres.

A new procedure has been introduced in the VASKHNIL system, for example, for filling vacancies for directors of scientific establishments and leaders of departments and laboratories. The retraining of scientific cadres is being fundamentally changed, the work of postgraduates is being radically improved, and doctorate candidacies are being introduced. More promising scientists will be sent as trainees to the USSR Academy of Sciences and to foreign scientific centers.

Success in restructuring work with scientific cadres will be determined to a decisive degree by the deepening of glasnost and democracy in scientific, teaching, and planning collectives. The very content and essence of the scientific process is inconceivable without complete openness, the critical assessment of results, and creative discussion. Every member of a scientific collective must know who is worth what, who works efficiently, and who creates only a semblance of activity.

Certification of cadres helps to do away with "casual" people in science. It must be carried out in an atmosphere of full glasnost and the highest exactingness and principledness. It is inadmissible to turn certification into an empty formality. We must seek to ensure that every scientific worker has the opportunity and the desire to advance an idea, make a suggestion, and put forward an initiative or criticism.

Leaders are called upon to create such an atmosphere. But public scientific formations—scientific councils, above all—must do so to no less an extent.

In conclusion V.S. Murakhovskiy voiced confidence that all scientific collectives and every worker in agro-industrial science will make their contribution to realizing the country's Food Program and accelerating our motherland's movement along the path of economic and social progress.

A.A. Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, president of VASKHNIL, and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered the coreport at the conference. He comprehensively analyzed the academy's activity and exposed numerous shortcomings and omissions in the collectives' scientific activity. To eliminate them, the academy presidium has outlined specific measures whose implementation will make it possible to raise the standard of developments and bring them closer to the needs of production and of all enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex.

The speaker paid special attention to strengthening the link between agrarian science and production. Sectorial scientific complexes and also scientific backup centers are being set up. Previously they did not exist anywhere. The network of science-and-production associations is being extended, scientific cells are being formed in agrocombines, and base farms are being defined. All this will make it possible to link science and production more closely.

The VASKHNIL president dwelt on priority areas of the search and on scientists' tasks in connection with improving scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex. Scientific developments, he emphasized, must be a good commodity which it would not be shameful to offer to production. Under the new conditions of economic management no one will pay for useless developments, and collectives could find themselves in financial difficulty.

The new situation dictates the need to assimilate the most modern methods and to produce major, integral, fundamental, and applied developments on the basis of biotechnology, electronization, and a systems approach.

The conference was addressed by I.S. Shatilov, chairman of the VASKHNIL All-Russian Department Presidium; M.I. Girut, chairman of Grodno Oblast Agro-Industrial

Committee; N.V. Krasnoshchekov, first deputy chairman of VASKHNIL's Siberian Department; M.M. Mirzayev, general director of the R.R. Shreder Science-and-Production Association; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Plyutinskiy, chairman of Rovno Oblast's "Zarya Kommunizma" Kolkhoz; Ye.P. Aleshin, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Rice, and others.

While approving the comprehensive measures elaborated by the party and the government and aimed at radically improving scientific backup for the country's agro-industrial complex, the conference participants spoke of serious omissions and shortcomings in the development of agrarian science and made specific proposals aimed at improving the results of scientific work and introducing scientific and technical developments as quickly as possible into the practice of crop growing and livestock raising and of processing and food enterprises. Emphasis was placed on the importance of creating science-and-production associations and systems. [At this point the account of the conference carried on page 2 of Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 29 October 1987 First Edition continues: "which will make it possible to more quickly introduce scientists' proposals on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in agro-industrial associations, combines, and agrofirms."]

The speakers devoted much attention to the development of economic science. [At this point the first edition version continues: "Under the new conditions of economic management, they emphasized, it is necessary to clearly substantiate the comprehensive development of productive forces and draw up effective measures to utilize the natural and production potentials on the basis of a rational system of economic management, integration, specialization, and concentration with due regard to economic assessment of the land and the provision of production capital and labor resources."] Emphasis was placed on the need to intensify the scientific quest and the improvement of the economic management mechanism and to pay special attention to developing economically accountable relations and to elaborating and introducing into practice normative planning methods, progressive forms of labor remuneration [at this point the first edition version continues: "which encourage greater labor productivity"], and a system of measures to ensure self-capitalization and self-financing by farms and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. [The first edition report ends at this point]

Summing up the results of the conference, V.P. Nikonov pointed out that the fact that science is lagging behind the requirements of practice has been felt increasingly acutely in recent years. Too few fundamentally new ideas are advanced that are capable of revolutionizing production and ensuring breakthroughs in its main areas. Many scientific collectives channel their efforts into uncoordinated research and the modernization of individual technical means and technological methods. This work is undoubtedly necessary, but it does not resolve the strategic task set by the party. For, as a rule, much of this research ends in recommendations that are binding on no one—how much fertilizer, say, to apply to a particular crop, what the best times are for cultivating the soil, harvesting, and so forth. What is needed is targeted comprehensive developments of technologies and technical backup for cultivating a particular crop or strain, producing a particular product, and so forth.

The speaker analyzed in detail the activities of many scientific establishments and dwelt, in particular, on the need for the very close unity and organic integration of science and production. We have worked out the forms and methods of integrating science with production, he said. Science-and-production associations and production and science-and-production systems have shown themselves to advantage in a short time. In Uzbekistan the R.R. Shreder Science-and-Production Association for Horticulture and Viticulture, for example, unites the republic scientific research institute and also 29 establishments and enterprises. They conduct multifaceted research and, which is very important, actively introduce it into production. This association now provides farms with more than 40 million seedlings a year, or 1,200% more than 15 years ago. The gardens and vineyards in the association's zone have been practically completely renewed, their areas have increased significantly, and their yields have risen. The effect of using scientific developments reaches R10-12 million a year. All the enterprises are highly profitable.

The "Dnepr" Corn Science-and-Production Association is gaining in strength. A large-scale science-and-production system has been created under it to ensure the dissemination [tirazhirovaniye] of progressive technology and the broad introduction of the highly productive strains created in the association. The influence of this system in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast extends to 132 farms, and in the long term it will help to obtain high harvests on contract terms with all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast. The corn yield on the farms which have joined this system has increased by 11.5 quintals per hectare in 3 years, while gross grain yields in the oblast have reached 1 million tonnes.

It is important that corn-processing plants for 20,000 tonnes of seeds and enterprises for the annual production of 12,000 tonnes of food products from corn, of approximately 30 different kinds, will be started up within the system. The task is set of increasing the corn yield to 40 quintals on nonirrigated land and to 100 quintals on irrigated land.

More than 180 production and science-and-production systems have already been created in the country, including 142 in crop production. This is the path on which it is possible to make the successful switch from the administrative principle of organizing the introduction of scientific achievements to a self-regulating system on the basis of really economically accountable relations.

It is also a fact of considerable importance that this already tested path of combining science and production is becoming an effective form of transferring science to self-financing. Consequently, it must be widely adopted, without permitting oversimplification or a superficial approach here. The most progressive technological, economic, and organizational principles of the production of a particular type of agricultural and food product must be developed in the head enterprises of this system.

The USSR Gosagroprom, VASKHNIL, other ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and their local organs are obliged to channel the necessary quantity of means and material resources into the creation of such systems and efficiently plan and take on the entire organization of the matter.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Scientific Support for the Development of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex" clearly defines the chief tasks of deepening fundamental and applied research, which must serve as the scientific base for the accelerated development of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. In this connection the speaker drew attention to the priority areas ensuring a qualitative breakthrough in genetics, selection, equipment, and technologies. This applies, above all, to the development of efficient methods in biotechnology and genetic and cell engineering.

Our science is lagging seriously behind many foreign countries as regards these problems. A number of the demands in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing New Directions of Biology and Biotechnology" have not yet been embodied at all in the work of scientific establishments. Research into the development of genetic engineering methods in the selection of agricultural crops is developing particularly poorly. The majority of the scientific subdivisions tackling these problems are small and badly provided with the necessary instruments and equipment. The newly created biotechnology centers have not joined in this work.

The methods which have been developed for transplanting animal embryos and producing tissue cultures and biological preparations are not being raised to a level of high technological purity, prove ineffective, and do not undergo mass application in production. Certain scientists do not want to reorganize themselves in this direction and are essentially holding up the development of biotechnology.

The new conditions for the activity of all scientific establishments, which are being introduced by party and government resolutions, demand serious and urgent measures to improve the organizational structure of the management of agrarian science at all levels. Under these conditions a special role and fundamentally new functions are allocated to VASKHNIL as the supreme scientific center for ensuring the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex. The USSR Gosagroprom must more quickly bring the structure of VASKHNIL's central apparatus and regional subdivisions into line with this. This work has become inadmissibly protracted.

Looking round at the upper echelon, republic, zonal, and certain other scientific establishments are inactive. The academy's sectorial scientific complexes have not been formed. There is tardiness over selecting cadres for these subdivisions.

It has still not been clearly determined in some places what the scientific backup center of the agro-industrial complex should be like and what its functions and duties will be. The situation is taking shape in such a way that there is virtually no cooperation within the great army of scientists, designers, technologists, and planners at these levels in the agro-industrial complex. Looking to its own department, each scientific establishment and planning and design organization carries out work according to plans approved by that department. This results in duplication of topics, lack of coordination, and muddle. And in oblasts where there are few scientific establishments farms find themselves right outside the zone of comprehensive scientific backup.

Certain party committees and soviet and agro-industrial organs are playing a waiting game here. There are frequent manifestations of parochialism, particularly in questions of the subordination of scientific establishments and the definition of their work profile. This is expressed, above all, in the fact that they try to subordinate the zonal and even union-level scientific establishments situated on the territory of an oblast or kray to local interests alone, without being concerned about all-state interests. This must not be permitted.

Little time remains until all scientific subdivisions are transferred to economically accountable principles of activity. But meanwhile the USSR Gosagroprom, VASKHNIL, and their organs locally have hardly begun resolving this task. How will a particular scientific subdivision be able to operate in the new conditions if it is not clear with whom contracts will be concluded, into what relationship it will enter with the budget, or how the efficient work of every scientific employee will be ensured. Yet, by acting on the principles laid down in the Law on the State Enterprise (Association), a scientific organization must show timely concern for how profits, the development and material incentive funds, and, thus, the wages fund, and all questions of the collective's social welfare will be created [sentence as published]. All these are extremely serious matters. And it is necessary not only to think about them. It is necessary to act, and act vigorously, complete all organizational matters more quickly, and join in work in the new economic conditions.

Another special feature should also be taken into account, the speaker emphasized. The sphere of scientific backup will now include not only establishments and organizations with an agricultural profile but also enterprises in the processing sectors of industry. The complexity here will be the fact that appropriate scientific subdivisions do not exist everywhere in the regions. Moreover, developments are being made at a low standard with regard to these problems.

Hence the very important role and responsibility of the newly created VASKHNIL sectorial scientific complexes for the food, dairy, meat, and fish industries, grain products, and mixed feed. Jointly with VASKHNIL, the corresponding ministries and departments have to do tremendous work in shaping the network and strengthening the science-and-production base of research in the processing sectors of industry.

To ensure the intensification of science itself and enhance the quality of scientific research it is necessary to take measures to strengthen the material and technical base of scientific establishments and VUZ's and to devote special attention to improving equipment in scientific establishments. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosagroprom, and other departments must provide scientific collectives with highly productive equipment, precision instruments, small-scale selection equipment, and computers.

The time has come to make considerably more efficient use of the scientific potential and cadres of VUZ's. They possess considerable scientific potential. Approximately 40,000 science-teaching workers are employed in them. Of these almost 1,500 are doctors and 18,000 are candidates of sciences.

For them, restructuring must mean active involvement in elaborating urgent scientific problems and assimilating the achievements of scientific and technical progress on experimental farms and also on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises through production and science-and-production systems. What is needed in every sector now is active fighters, people to put into practice everything new and progressive. And this task faces not only workers in scientific research establishments but also VUZ scientists.

The special role of VUZ's both today and in the long term consists in improving the training of leader and specialist cadres for enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex. Therefore the USSR Gosagroprom and its subdivisions locally, together with other ministries and departments, must accelerate the elaboration of new teaching plans and programs and ensure that teaching is transferred to the new conditions.

The situation also demands that professors and teachers themselves study. Many of them have a poor idea of the new economic mechanism, of economic accountability, and of elements of intensive technologies.

VUZ's are also the chief base for retraining farm specialists and leaders. Students in VUZ's and on retraining courses must acquire knowledge of the very latest achievements of science and progressive practice. It is also necessary to extend the practice whereby farm specialists and leaders receive training and instruction in the fraternal socialist countries.

Party, soviet, and economic organs, V.P. Nikonov said in conclusion, must take all measures to improve scientific backup more quickly, enhance the work efficiency of scientific collectives, create a businesslike, creative atmosphere in them, and bring science up to a qualitatively new level.

## Scientific

### East Ural Nuclear Power Plant Being Built

*OW080134 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] The construction of a nuclear power plant with a fast neutron reactor [Kuai Su Zhong Zi Fan Ying Dui] has started in the USSR.

According to Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR, the power plant, with a generating capacity of 800 megawatts, will be built [tense is as heard] in eastern Ural. This type of reactor will become the foundation for a new system of nuclear power plants in the USSR.

Petrosyants maintains that because of modern day science and technology, such a nuclear reactor can achieve a high degree of safety.

### Sale of Space Photographs Assessed

*PM061451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1*

[V. Shcherban report under rubric "News Panorama": "Space Photographs—For Peace Alone"]

[Text] The *Izvestiya* publication "100,000 Dollars for a Photograph" (No 171) has provoked an unexpected reaction in the American press. The article reported how the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography has begun to sell satellite photographs to many countries. The quality of the photographs is outstanding: They have a resolution of approximately 6 m. This means that objects longer than 6 m can be picked up from an altitude of more than 300km. For comparison: American space photographs have a resolution of 30 m and French photographs, 10 m.

This is what *The New York Times* has had to say on the subject:

"...The idea of selling satellite photographs with a higher resolution than those offered by the West on a commercial basis has come at a time when the U.S. Government is taking measures to limit operations like these for civilian purposes because it fears that high-resolution satellite photographs will give away military secrets.

"This new proposal by the Russians offers news organizations new opportunities to report on important events...."

It goes on to say that civilian experts working on military orders could use these satellite photographs to observe secret objectives, including ships, submarines, and missiles, in order to give independent assessments of situations that arise.

The publication also says that the use of "space information" could even run counter to U.S. national security interests. Consequently, the State Department and Defense Department have been given the right to veto applications for private ownership of satellites capable of taking high-resolution photographs....

"Any object, data, or information which is used or may be used to commit a crime can be confiscated by the government and a fine imposed of up to $10,000 per day," the new regulations state.

*The International Herald Tribune*:

"...According to a recent article in *Izvestiya*, the Russian trade organization called 'Soyuzkarta' has sold photographs taken by a Soviet spacecraft. This has been reported by V. Yashchenko, the Soviet Union's chief cartographer. According to him, the USSR has begun implementing plans to market satellite photographs with a higher resolution than those sold in the West."

These publications have been commented on by V. Yashchenko, head of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography:

There is very great interest in high-resolution photographs throughout the world. The more accurate data provided by space probes helps to locate land suitable for plowing and irrigation, as well as natural feed and water resources, and to detect promising oil, coal, or gold geological structures.

Soon after the newspaper publication "100,000 Dollars For a Photograph" appeared, we began to be approached by representatives of Western firms, including American firms. They were mainly interested in two things: What kind of satellite photographs could they purchase from us, and would this kind of trade not be detrimental to the cause of peace?

Let me repeat once more: Our space photographs are essential for peaceful purposes—no more, no less. We sell satellite photographs to more than 900 civilian organizations. We suggest to all our foreign buyers that they use the photographs in the interests of their countries' national economies, as urged by the new UN resolution on the use of space photographs.

### 'Mir' Cosmonauts' Activities Reported

*LD061605 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Alexandrov will celebrate the day of the Great October on board the research complex *"Mir"*. The crew's commander has been nine months in space, while the flight engineer is on his 108th day of work in the orbit.

In the past week the crew concluded unloading the automatic transport ship "Progress-32". Used equipment was placed in the vacated compartment. Fuel and oxidant are added into fuel tanks of the combined engine of the station.

The pumping of drinking water into the facilities of the main section, observations and photography of separate areas of the earth's surface are planned for today.

A sharp change of the spectrum of X-ray emission was registered during observations of the supernova in the great Magellanic Cloud in the second half of October. The information received with the use of telescopes of the international observatory "Roentgen" installed in the "Kvant" module attest to rapid lightening of the circumstellar envelope. Experiments with the use of the orbital observatory will be continued in the days ahead to receive new information about this unique astrophysical body.

The television link up "Red Square-Mir Complex" will be held during the festive demonstration of the working people on November 7.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Alexandrov feel well.